

CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

# THE *Carolina Farmer*

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VOLUME II - NUMBER 7

July, 1947



CAROLINA  
TOBACCO





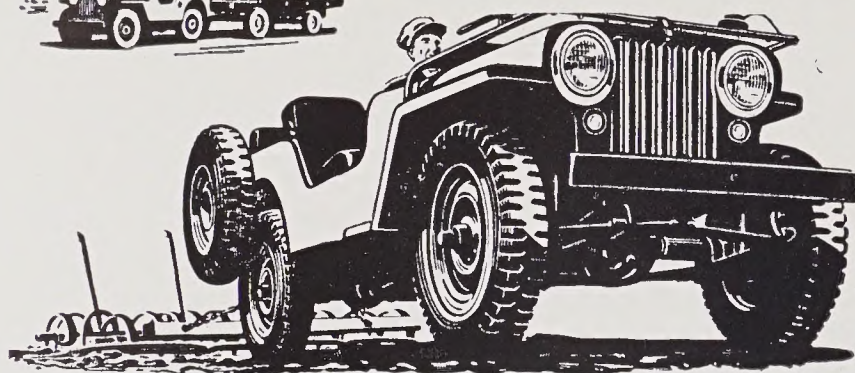
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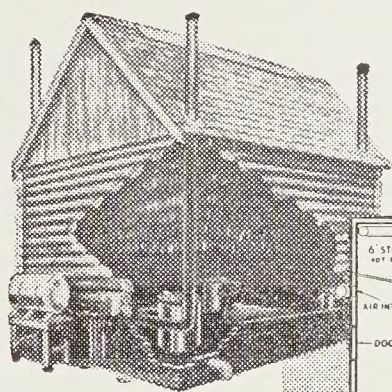
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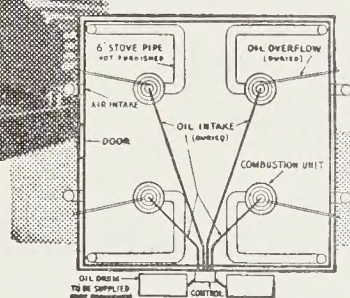
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# The Carolina Farmer

*Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea*



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WALTER W. TURRENTINE  
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Published Monthly by  
**THE CAROLINA FARMER**  
PUBLISHING CO., INC.  
P. O. Box 2067  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Established 1946

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Volume II

JULY, 1947

Number 7

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THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter June 20, 1946, at the Post Office at Greensboro, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising offices, Third Floor Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Subscription price, 1.00 per year. Copyright 1946. Title registration applied for.

## Opening Dates of 1947 Leaf Tobacco Market

Following is the schedule of opening dates for all flue-cured tobacco markets, as decided upon by the representatives of three major segments of the tobacco industry which met at Raleigh, N. C., on June 24th:

**North-South Carolina Border—Thursday, August 7.**

**Eastern (North Carolina) Belt—Monday, August 25.**

**Middle Belt—September 15.**

**Old (North Carolina-Virginia) Belt—Tuesday, September 23.**

**Virginia Dark-Fire Cured—Monday, December 8.**

Fred S. Royster, of Henderson, was elected chairman by the committee composed of five buyers, five warehousemen, and five growers, which committee also adopted plans for governing the marketing of this year's tobacco crop.

J. B. Rountree, of Lumberton, was named secretary of the committee.

The committee stated that “the best interests of the entire flue-cured marketing area—growers, buyers, and warehousemen, alike”—were considered in reaching decisions on dates and regulations.

For the first time in the history of the tobacco auction system such committee, representing the three vital segments of the industry, was authorized to establish market regulations. This 15-man committee will serve during the season as the arbiter of all controversies arising out of the regulations concerning the speed of sales, sizes of piles, etc. The committee will be the lone agency authorized to declare sales holidays and to speed up or slow down sales.

### Other Decisions of the Committee:

1. Each day's sales on all markets would be limited to 400 piles per hour allowed, rather than to specific selling time.

2. The United States Department of Agriculture's grading service for the second season should administer the sales regulations.

3. The practice of “pan-eaking” or mixing of tobacco grades in baskets should be eliminated, and growers urged to remove strings from their offerings prior to sales.

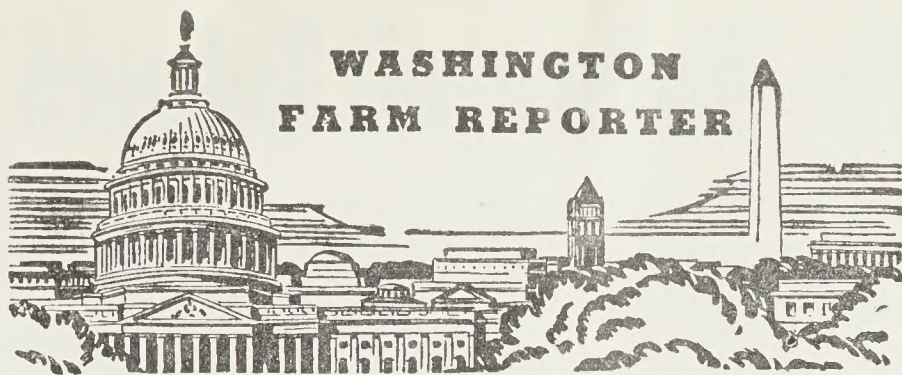
4. It would be advisable for growers not to place their offerings on floors far in advance of sales, since that practice resulted in damaged offerings.

When the Eastern Belt opens on August 25, sales on the Georgia-Florida belt will be reduced automatically by 40 per cent.

(Continued on Page 41)

THE CAROLINA FARMER





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## LEGISLATIVE JAM

Congress is moving toward a session-end legislative jam that may be one of the worst in many years. If this occurs several farm bills may be submerged in the scramble of Congressmen to get out of Washington by the end of July.

Some of the more than 100 agricultural bills introduced which now appear unlikely to pass, are:

**Farm credit consolidation**—It is a dead duck for this session. No hearings are planned and it is not being actively pushed by any of the farm groups which last year blasted it through the House but lost in the Senate.

**Soil fertility**—The bill to authorize government construction and operation of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at Mobile, Ala., with \$16,000,000 worth of free fertilizer for demonstration purposes isn't due for passage. The Senate Agriculture Committee has held hearings, but the House Committee hasn't planned any.

**Parity revision**—The parity formula won't be revised at this session of Congress. There'll be more talk about it but no action.

**Marketing agreements**—House Agriculture Committee reported favorably after section deleting extension to additional commodities. No Senate hearings and action is doubtful.

**Farm labor**—Farm groups may succeed in holding on to the farm labor camps for one year beyond the January 30, 1948, liquidation deadline, but the remainder of the farm labor program is doomed.

## ROADS HOLD ORDER

An order from the Public Roads Administration requesting states to hold highway construction costs to 1946 levels is being protested by several states.

State road officials have protested that compliance with the request would mean a sharp curtailment in building since contractors' costs have increased and bids generally are higher than a year ago.

Administration officials said the request was not "mandatory" but that "we'd argue a long time with a state before

approving projects costing more than they did a year ago."

Some projects costing more may be approved only if the state awards other contracts costing enough less to hold the average the same as last year, officials said.

"The analysis of 1946 bid prices and present trends . . . warrant the belief that the general price level of Federal-aid highway work in 1947 should not exceed that of 1946," Commissioner McDonald said in a letter dated April 17 to division engineers.

"In order that our cooperation with the national effort to prevent further upsurge in prices shall be effective," said the letter, "it is desired that the Division Engineers continue their serious endeavors in having States select only essential projects on which there is free and real competition for the work in order to insure maintenance of prices at or below the 1946 level."

Awards of contracts involving prices not in conformity with the approved estimates will be "seriously questioned," the letter said.

The Public Roads Administration has authority to allocate up to \$500,000,000 for matching state funds in road building, \$150,000,000 of that for rural roads, this year.

## FARM LABOR

Unexpectedly strong opposition is building up before both House and Senate

agriculture committees which open hearings next week on bills to establish a permanent farm labor program in the Agriculture Department.

Opponents of the bill will take at least half the time allotted and hearings may have to be extended beyond the two days planned by each committee. House hearings are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Although the extension bills have united farm organization and Agriculture Department backing, observers are agreed that strong opposition will decrease the already slim prospects of passage at this session.

*Wanted . . .*

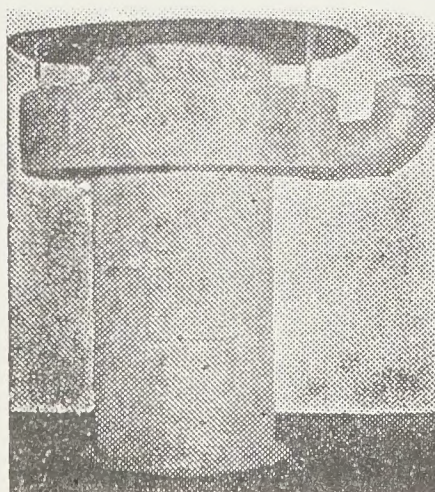
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# Looking Into the Future of Tobacco

WITH the consumption of cigarettes running approximately eight per cent higher than a year ago and a Government guarantee of tobacco prices at 90 per cent of parity through 1948, North Carolina leaf producers have no reason to worry over the immediate future of this crop, says Agriculture Commissioner Kerr Scott.

"In these days of swiftly changing trends, it is impossible to dip into the future for more than two years on the prospects for any commodity," said Scott in pointing out that the tobacco industry is in as favorable position as any other segment of American economy.

He said that he had been informed by the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-

He said that a decline in consumer income might cause some smokers to shift to pipes and cut tobacco for hand-rolled cigarettes—despite the fact that cigarette prices have not advanced as much above wartime levels as have prices of most other items.

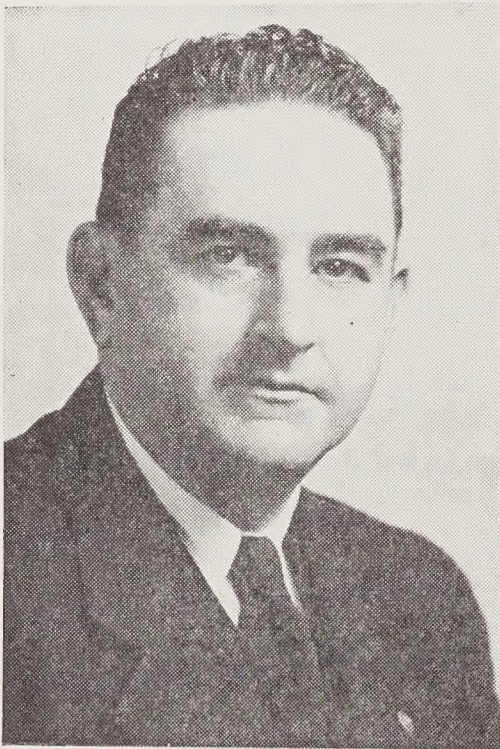
"Since North Carolina's economy is based largely on the production of fine cigarette tobacco, we should be pleased at the general reluctance of smokers to cut down the use of cigarettes," said Scott. He attributed the increased purchases of cigarettes to the growth of population, stepped-up consumption of cigarettes by women, effective advertising, high consumer income, and habits learned by teen-aged men and women while in service.

In commenting on Britain's increased import duties on tobacco, Scott said this might result in reduced U.S. exports in 1947 as compared

with 1946, but that British purchases of American tobacco are expected to be maintained somewhat above pre-war levels.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that U.S. exports of flue-cured tobacco in 1946 were the largest ever recorded, over 545,000,000 pounds being shipped, 68 per cent more than the 1934-38 average and 41 per cent above the 1927-31 average. Approximately two-thirds of the leaf went to the United Kingdom last year, but shipments to China were again large after a lapse of four years. Other major purchasers were Netherlands, Australia, Eire and Belgium.

"While there is time, we should prepare for the years beyond which we are able to see," said Scott in urging farmers to support Tobacco Associates in the referendum to be held on July 12.



**W. KERR SCOTT**  
North Carolina Commissioner  
Of Agriculture

nomies that cigarette production and withdrawals from storage of tobacco for the manufacture of cigarettes during January and February were the highest on record for those two months.

It is the opinion of agricultural economists, Scott said, that a decline in general business activity would have less effect on cigarette consumption than on cigars.

"This is important in view of the fact that North Carolina produces 67 per cent of all flue-cured tobacco," asserted Scott.

## OXFORD NO. 1 TOBACCO DOES GOOD

By **E. S. STOKES**  
County Agent, Danbury, N. C.

We are having a large number of calls this year, more than any previous year, for Oxford No. 1 tobacco seed. The farmers are well pleased with this tobacco and we believe it is the best of the Black Shank Resistant varieties. It has a large per cent of light smoking type which the buyers are looking for and for which they are paying the highest prices. Since this tobacco is meeting the approval of those farmers whose land is infested with black shank, we are recommending it to other farmers whose tobacco went down last year.

A good example of what the Oxford No. 1 tobacco is doing and will do is given by Coy and Dennis Mabe, Danbury, N. C. On the Mabe farm in 1946 they had 8.2 acres of this variety planted which yielded 10,100 pounds and sold for \$4484.00. This is an average of 1232 pounds and \$547.00 per acre. For the past two years the Mabe's have planted this tobacco and both times it has done good for them.

In 1944 which is the last year they planted a non-resistant type, out of one field of 2.1 acres, about one-fourth of the plants died before being harvested. In 1945 on the same field there were a few plants that went down with black shank, but in 1946, not one plant fell.

Of course, if you do not have black shank on your farm, we are not suggest-

ing that you plant either of the resistant types, as some of the other types will probably give you a better yield and better quality. If you do have black shank on your farm, we definitely recommend Oxford Nos. 1, 2, or 3, and our observation over the entire county is that No. 1 will give you the best results. As stated before, it is a light type of tobacco but the stems may not dry as quickly as some of our other types.

When J. T. Manring, Lawsonville, came to our office wanting to get Oxford No. 1 tobacco seed, I asked his success with this variety. This is his story. "Three years ago about one-third of my tobacco went down with black shank. I did not plant tobacco on this land for two seasons but last year it was planted with Oxford No. 1. It is interesting to note that not one plant fell. On the 3.5 acres in 1946, I harvested 4400 pounds of tobacco and sold it for \$2235.00 or an average of nearly 51 cents per pound or \$638.57 an acre." His average yield was 1257 pounds per acre. Mr. Manring used 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre and did not use any topdressing. The only fault that this operator finds of Oxford No. 1 is that the stems are a little hard to dry. This is one of many instances where black shank resistant variety is yielding Stokes County farmers dollar upon dollar.



# Planning for the Future

By W. P. HEDRICK

*Executive Secretary  
North Carolina Tobacco  
Advisory Council*

**N**EVER in the history of the tobacco industry in North Carolina has so much thought been given to the future as is being given at this time.

We have drifted along for the past 75 years with our ups and downs, good years and bad, without any definite goal for the future. That is, up until recently.

The first minor jolt came to the tobacco grower in the early thirties when the depression plus over-production brought low prices. For a time the outlook was dark. Then came acreage control. The tobacco farmer made a rapid recovery from the depression mainly through crop control.

The second eye-opener came at the outbreak of World War II in September of 1939, when export buyers withdrew from the markets. This probably was the first time that growers, dealers and buyers generally began to wonder what the future held for the tobacco economy of the State. A spontaneous movement brought all interested groups together, and through cooperative effort the situation was saved again, this time through government support.

Through the war years, prices and demand for tobacco and tobacco products remained strong. However, a few far-sighted individuals began to wonder just how long this condition would last after the war ended.

Our farm organizations, including the North Carolina State Grange and the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, gave thought to price-support of tobacco, realizing that eventually such support would be needed.

Another group was thinking along the lines of research to improve quality to meet the ever-changing demands of our domestic manufacturers. Still another group was wondering what would happen to our export markets when the war ended.

All the thought of the various groups began to crystalize in early 1945, when the North Carolina Tobacco Advisory Council was organized. This group, under the chairmanship of W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture, was instrumental in securing legislative appropriations for a comprehensive research program. The research program is aimed to produce within the State the highest quality tobacco at

the lowest possible cost. Prior to the organization of the Council, the State was spending less than \$5,000 a year on research to maintain a crop that means more than 50 per cent of the agricultural income of the State.

This program already has begun, and under the able direction of Dr. L. D. Baver, director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, much can be expected in the future.

The next forward step in planning for the future was in the organization of the Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation. This organization will act to stabilize prices at 90 per cent of parity.

Probably the culminating feature of the planning for the future came with the organization of Tobacco Associates, Inc. This association plans to recoup our slipping export trade. The aims and purposes of this group are to promote, develop and expand the export market for flue-cured tobacco. This is a large order in face of the facts. This organization is shouldering the major portion of the future planning in our tobacco economy.

Whether we maintain our present level of production depends almost entirely on the amount of our exports. Historically, flue-cured production is geared to our export market requirements. Whether we produce 1,200 million pounds or 700 million pounds depends on the amount we are able to export. The immediate future is none too bright because of world economic conditions.

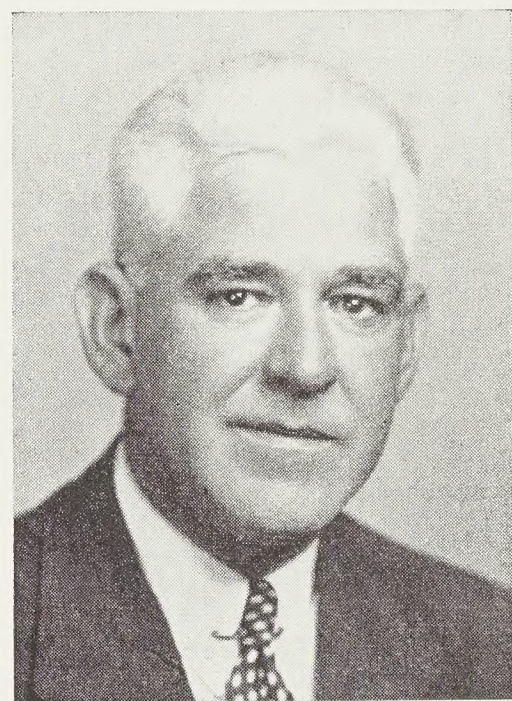
Tobacco Associates, Inc. under the direction of J. B. Hutson, president, will shoulder this responsibility of

maintaining exports at a high level, and it behooves every tobacco grower, merchant, doctor, banker and mule dealer to support this organization.

Last August our Federal Congress passed the "Research Marketing Act of 1946," which will provide funds for extensive research and marketing service programs.

The economic future of the flue-cured tobacco industry is tied up in all these organizations and agencies.

Conditions which followed World War I can be avoided if advantage

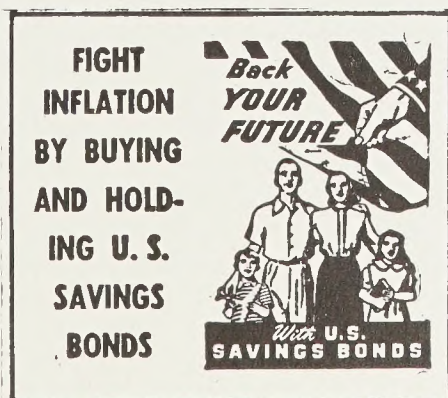


**W. P. HEDRICK**  
**Executive Secretary**  
**North Carolina Tobacco Advisory**  
**Council**

is taken of the study and thought that have been given to the future.

The principal pit-falls have been the tendency of growers to allow production to outrun disappearance; the lack of a planned research program looking toward the production of the highest quality tobacco at the lowest possible cost; and the failure to stabilize prices at a figure that will mean profit to the grower, and at the same time, at a price that will allow American flue-cured to enter the foreign markets on a competitive price basis.

As the answers to these and other fundamental questions begin to emerge from the planning groups, the grower can then afford to set up his farm program on a long-time basis.





# The Tobacco Research Program

By L. D. BAVER

*Dean of Agriculture, N. C. State College, and  
Director, N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station*

EVERY North Carolinian should be fully aware of the economic importance of the tobacco crop to the welfare of the state. A crop that is responsible for over 50 per cent of the total cash farm income of the state, in addition to a sizeable portion of the industrial income, merits special consideration. If we add the income from cotton and peanuts to that of tobacco, we account for nearly three-fourths of the farm income of the state. The figures thus obtained make a fairly bright picture for North Carolina agriculture.

However, there are at least two dark clouds in this picture to which we must give our undivided attention if the North Carolina farmer is to enjoy a prosperous agriculture in the future. The first cloud has been with us a long time. It is the cloud of poor land use with its associated problems of high costs of production and a lack of supplementary enterprises that should go along with the main cash crop. For example, one acre out of five of North Carolina farm land is now accounting for nearly three-fourths of our total cash farm income. Four out of five acres are contributing only slightly over a fourth of the income. Whether it sounds good or bad, this is not a safe foundation for permanent agricultural prosperity.

The second cloud is more recent in origin. It is a thunderous cloud that threatens the very roots of the cash income of the tobacco farmer. It is the cloud of foreign competition that is threatening our export markets. The cotton farmer already has felt the economic impact of the storm. With about 40 per cent of the flue-cured tobacco now entering export channels, the tobacco farmer is in great danger. The answers to the problems facing us cannot be obtained by any short cut methods. The solutions will not be found in any one simple formula. Reduced to their simplest terms, it means that we must produce the highest quality tobacco possible at the lowest possible cost and then make the world want North Carolina tobacco. That statement may sound relatively simple of achievement. However, at best it is quite complex. It does not mean that we can achieve this objective by turning all our resources and energies on tobacco alone. It does not mean that

research alone will do it. It does mean an extensive research, educational and promotional program for tobacco. It means more facts and more education to achieve a better use of land and labor resources on tobacco farms.

The tobacco farmer has always faced numerous production and marketing problems. Some of them he has faced seriously. Others he has passed over without much attention. The more important of these problems will be discussed briefly.

## **Tobacco Diseases**

First, he has been and is confronted with the control of tobacco diseases, which mean the difference between getting a good crop and not having one at all. Thousands of North Carolina farmers can testify from actual experience what the complete loss of crops due to blackshank, Granville wilt or other diseases has meant to them. Oxford 26 has meant the dawn of a new day to many farmers whose land had become so infected with Granville wilt that they no longer could grow tobacco. Strains of blackshank resistant tobacco have developed new hopes for the farmers in the Forsyth-Rockingham County area. The battle against disease is a never-ending one. The success of the battle will depend upon the hard work and ingenuity of the plant breeder and the soil management practices of the tobacco grower.

Second, the tobacco farmer should be interested in good yields of high quality tobacco at lowest costs. The war years, with their high prices and small differences between the average and best grades of tobacco, have resulted in the definite tendency for the farmer to aim at high yields per acre without too much emphasis on quality of production. This situation must rapidly change. The farmer who produces quality tobacco will be the successful grower of the future. Also, the high returns per acre have not made it necessary for the farmer to worry too much about costs of production. In a market where world competition is keen, quality and costs of production will play the major roles. The cotton farmer did

not worry too much about production costs until foreign competition and synthetic fibers forced him to. Now, one of the major research problems in cotton production is on lowering production costs. For the tobacco farmer, this will not only mean savings in handling the crop itself, but also a distribution of land and labor costs between tobacco and supplementary enterprises.

## **Soil Erosion**

Third, the tobacco farmer on rolling lands must be eternally vigilant to maintain his soil resources while he is producing tobacco. Loss of valuable tobacco land through soil erosion may often lead to loss of the farm. The history of tobacco production on the rolling lands of the Old Belt is full of examples of the destructive effects of soil erosion on the farms of that area. The soil is the basic resource of the farmer. Once it is gone there can be no profitable agriculture.

Fourth we must think of tobacco production in a more balanced system of farming. Any program that just looks at tobacco alone for the solution of the problems of the tobacco farmer would be completely lacking in vision. We would simply be hiding our heads in the sand to avoid seeing the inevitable results that would follow. The objective of a strong research program in tobacco production must be to find out the facts that are necessary for the farmer to produce the best tobacco possible at the lowest cost on his farm, and at the same time provide him with the information that will make possible his growing this tobacco in an efficient system of farming. We must have the vision and courage of the Vance County farmer who was forced to reduce his acreage of tobacco by about 200 acres when tobacco allotments were put into effect and who ended up with a program of land use and an efficient farming system that has turned out to be more profitable than his original all-tobacco enterprise.

What has just been said would be important to North Carolina tobacco growers if there were no foreign com-



# Answers a Need of the State

petition. However, flue-cured tobacco is being grown in large acreages in a number of foreign countries. Labor costs are low. True, the quality at present is not high. However, the research programs of these countries are increasing by leaps and bounds. Quality will be increased. This increase in quality can only be met by raising the ceiling on the quality of North Carolina tobaccos. Along with this increase in quality must go a rather marked decrease in the cost of production. If our tobaccos cannot compete successfully on the world market with respect to both quality and costs, our export markets will decrease.

## **Basis of Program**

The problem of organizing a strong research program in tobacco in North Carolina must recognize several rather important factors.

In the first place, flue-cured tobacco is grown from the rolling clay soils of Surry County to the poorly drained soils of the Lower Coastal Plains. This fact poses many different problems of soil management as we go from one area to another. Even within the same area there are rather large differences.

In the second place, there is a wide variety of tobacco diseases throughout the state. Blackshank is somewhat centered in Forsyth County but is rapidly spreading to other areas. Granville wilt is centered in Granville County but is spreading east and south. Fusarium wilt is centered in the Robeson-Columbus County

area. Rootknot is prevalent throughout the Coastal Plain.

In the third place, the centers of tobacco production have been changing with time. In 1909, the center of tobacco production was the northern tier of counties from Surry to Granville. No county at that time was producing more than 15,000 acres of tobacco. By 1939, there was a great shift in production to the south and east. Pitt and Johnston Counties were producing in excess of 40,000 acres each; Wake, Robeson and Nash Counties were producing in excess of 30,000 acres each; and Columbus, Harnett, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson, Franklin, Granville and Rockingham Counties were producing in excess of 20,000 acres each. The Big Ten counties that had a total cash income from tobacco in 1944 of over \$10,000,000 each, ranked in order, were as follows: Pitt, Johnston, Robeson, Nash, Wilson, Wake, Columbus, Wayne, Lenoir, and Harnett.

In the fourth place, there is an acute shortage of well-trained personnel in the field of tobacco production and marketing. This fact appears to be the major bottleneck in the building up of a strong tobacco program. This personnel shortage arises from at least two causes. First, the agricultural institutions in the flue-cured tobacco producing states have not been training men, largely because of the fact that they have not had research men in tobacco located at the college who could train promising young men from tobacco farms

who came to college. There has been little training in graduate research and only incidental courses for undergraduates. Changing this situation is vital to the entire research and educational program in tobacco. The second cause for a lack of personnel has been the war. Personnel in all fields of agriculture is at a premium now.

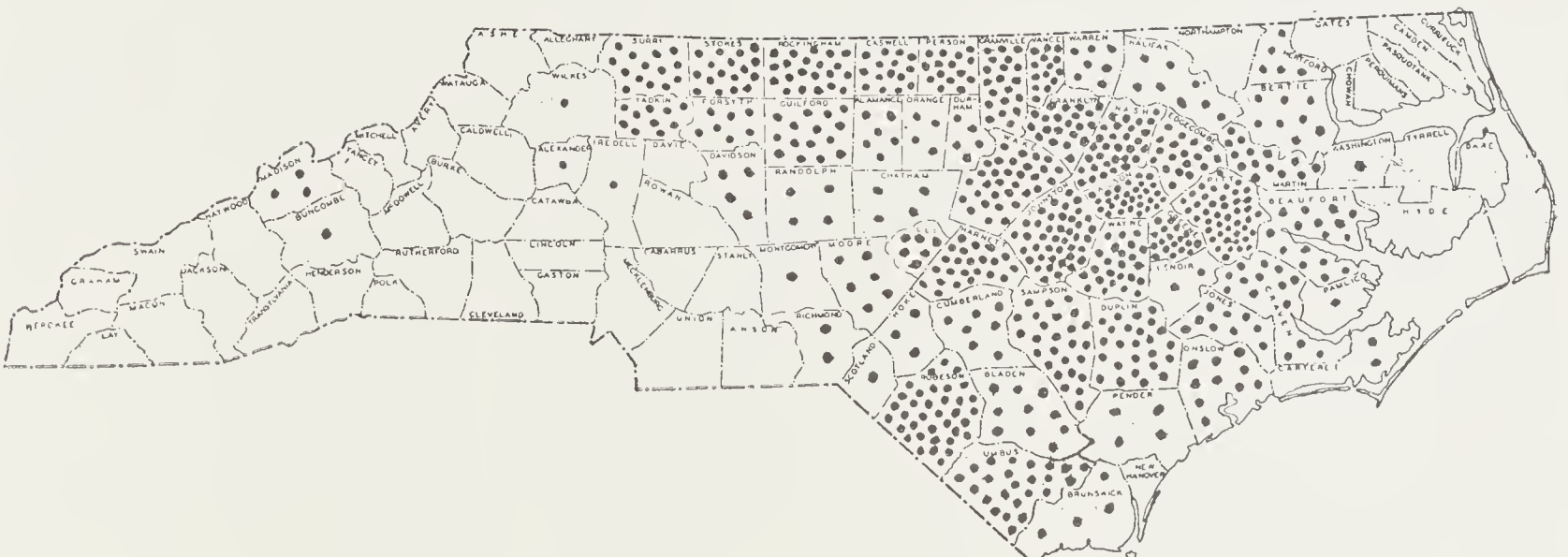
## **Research Program**

To obtain a clearer picture of the proposed enlarged program of tobacco research in North Carolina, it will be helpful if the present research activities are reviewed briefly.

The major portion of the research at present is being carried out under a three-way cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering of the USDA, the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station and the N. C. State Department of Agriculture. The USDA and the Experiment Station provide the technical personnel and are responsible for the various research projects. The State Department of Agriculture owns and provides the operational facilities at the respective Branch Stations where tobacco research is carried out.

The Tobacco Branch Station at Oxford has been the center of the applied aspects of the tobacco research program. Major attention at this Station in the past has been given to field studies on fertilization, spacing, topping, as well as other management practices, to the breeding of tobacco

(Continued on Page 32)



In 1939, the tobacco producing area of North Carolina covered a large area of the state. Each dot represents 1,000 acres of tobacco.



ON July 12 tobacco farmers will have an opportunity to express themselves on a plan for assessing every producer growing flue-cured tobacco in 1947, 1948, and 1949 ten cents an acre. The purpose of this assessment is to support an organization to do everything possible to maintain and develop the exports of flue-cured tobacco.

This is one of the most important things for the tobacco farmers to consider today, especially since flue-cured tobacco is one of the largest export types grown in the United States. With the shortage of dollar exchange, if every means is not developed to supply the tobacco in foreign countries, the American farmers could easily lose the market for this crop from an export standpoint.

At the present time the whole world prefers American grown tobacco. If necessary arrangements cannot be made to get this type of tobacco to the people who want it so badly, they will likely substitute other tobacco. Tobacco is one of the crops that the consuming public can acquire a taste for.

It is especially important that we work on the export angle of American grown tobacco at this time. Our boys in World War II went to all parts of the world and American tobacco was used and divided with native people. One of the greatest advertising programs that anyone could put on has just been finished by the boys in World War II. It is regretted very much that it was necessary for our boys to have to participate in World War II, but since this seems to have been unavoidable, we should be aware of the fact that more people in foreign countries know about American grown tobacco now than they ever knew before. It would be to the advantage of tobacco producers, to capitalize on this advertising program.

The Tobacco Associates can be of untold value to producers and allied interests in the export situation, as well as in the domestic situation. We do not by any means want to overlook our domestic trade.

The Department of Agriculture, United States Congress, and leading manufacturers are all interested in the united efforts of tobacco farmers through Tobacco Associates. Since this organization is not a sales organization but a service organization, it is working at all times for the benefit of American grown tobacco, and those who are interested directly and indirectly in this product. This service organization has unlimited opportunities in this field and not only

# Special Attention,

the producers but allied interests have helped in a financial way, as well as giving their whole hearted support. It is expected they will carry on with the fine enthusiasm for financial help in the years to come.

The farmers are very fortunate in having sympathetic legislation which permits them to assess themselves a very small sum, when you consider that all tobacco producers will be participating therein. This is typical of how any big job can be done if everyone participates and cooperates in putting it across.

Every eligible producer is urged to go out and vote and express himself

By E. Y. FLOYD  
Secretary  
Tobacco Associates, Inc.

★

on July 12. This will not only show your appreciation to the State Legislature in North and South Carolina who have made possible this law this year, but it will help the farmers in other states to pass similar legislation when the legislature meets next year. It will also be of untold help in showing to buyers of tobacco and the consuming public the interest that the tobacco farmers have in this program.

## Questions and Answers on the Flue-Cured Tobacco Assessment Referendum To Be Held July 12, 1947

**Q. What is the authority for the flue-cured tobacco referendum?**

A. Public Laws approved by 1947 Session of North Carolina and South Carolina General Assemblies.

**Q. Why is the referendum being held?**

A. The laws declare it is to the public interest that the farmers engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco may have an opportunity and privilege to act jointly in raising reasonable and necessary funds to promote export trade of flue-cured tobacco.

**Q. Upon what question will the farmers vote?**

A. They will vote on the question of whether or not there should be levied upon themselves an annual assessment of 10 cents per acre on the tobacco acreage planted for a three year period, 1947, 1948, and 1949.

**Q. When will the referendum be held?**

A. The referendum will be held on Saturday, July 12, 1947.

**Q. Who is eligible to vote in the referendum?**

A. Only farmers who are engaged in the production of the 1947 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

**Q. Who is considered as being engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco?**

A. Any person who will share in the proceeds of the 1947 crop as owner, tenant, or share-cropper.

**Q. If several members of the same family participate in the production of tobacco in 1947, who will vote?**

A. The member or members having an independent bona fide status as operator, share-tenant, or share-cropper and are en-

titled to share in the proceeds of the crop will be eligible to vote.

**Q. If a husband and wife are joint owners of a farm growing flue-cured tobacco and share in the proceeds of the crop, are both eligible to vote?**

A. Both husband and wife are eligible to vote in this case.

**Q. Is it necessary for eligible voters to cast their ballots in their own community?**

A. Every voter is expected to vote in the community in which his main farming activities are located. If there is no polling place in the community he shall vote at the polling place designated for the nearest community in which he is engaged in the production of tobacco.

**Q. If a person cannot be present on the day of the referendum, is there any way he can vote?**

A. He may obtain a ballot at the most convenient polling place and cast the ballot by signing his name thereto and mailing it to the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for the county in which he is engaged in the production of tobacco for 1947 not later than the date of the referendum.

**Q. Is it permissible to vote by mail, proxy, or agent?**

A. It is only permissible to vote by mail as provided in Question 10, but a duly authorized officer of a corporation, firm, association, or other legal entity, or a duly authorized member of a partnership may cast its vote.

**Q. May a person who has more than one farm producing flue-cured tobacco vote for each farm?**

A. No. No farmer, whether an individual, partnership, corporation, firm, asso-



# Tobacco Farmers

ciation or other legal entity, will be entitled to more than one vote.

**Q. Where will tobacco farmers cast their ballots?**

A. At the regular polling places in the community. Local papers and radio announcers will give publicity to voting places.

**Q. What time can I vote?**

A. The polls will open promptly at 6:30 a.m. and close promptly at 6:30 p.m. local time.

**Q. How many votes will it take to levy or assess each tobacco farmer 10 cents per acre?**

A. It will take two-thirds or more of the eligible tobacco farmers participating and voting in favor of this assessment to collect 10 cents per acre on all tobacco planted acreage.

**Q. If one-third or more of the tobacco farmers eligible to participate and voting therein vote against the assessment, what will happen?**

A. In such event, no assessment shall be levied or collected.

**Q. If two-thirds or more of the tobacco farmers approve this assessment plan, who will collect the money annually for the years 1947, 1948, and 1949?**

A. This money will be collected on the warehouse floors according to the method, rules, and regulations as determined by the Board of Directors of the Tobacco Associates, Inc.

**Q. How will this money be used?**

A. This assessment will be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and used along with funds from other sources for the purpose of stimulating, developing and expanding export trade of flue-cured tobacco.

**Q. In case the referendum carries and the assessment is collected under the rules and regulations provided by the Board of Directors of the Tobacco Associates, Inc., but a tobacco farmer is dissatisfied with the assessment is there any way he can get his money back?**

A. Yes. He has the right to demand and receive from the Treasurer of the Tobacco Associates (Mrs. Irby Walker, P. O. Box 1857, Greensboro, North Carolina) a refund of the assessment collected, provided, such demand for the refund is made in writing within thirty days from the date the assessment is collected or deducted from the proceeds of the sale of tobacco of such farmer or producer.

**Q. In the event the referendum does not carry in 1947, can another referendum be held?**

A. Another referendum cannot be held in 1947, but the Board of Directors have full power and authority to call another such referendum in 1948.

**Q. If the referendum carries for the period 1947, 1948, and 1949, will it still be in effect the succeeding years?**

A. No. It will be necessary to vote again in July, 1949, to determine if such assessment shall be continued for the next ensuing three years.

**Q. How will we know how much is collected as a result of such assessment?**

A. At the end of each calendar year in which assessments are collected, the Treasurer of Tobacco Associates will publish a statement of the amount or amounts received and collected.

**Q. Do we export enough flue-cured tobacco to make it worthwhile to maintain Tobacco Associates, Inc.?**

A. Normally more than forty per cent of the flue-cured tobacco produced in the United States is exported. The total production is far beyond domestic requirements. It is important that the export trade be maintained so as to insure a steady market at a fair price for the surplus above normal domestic requirements.

**Q. What will happen if we do not maintain a sound and growing export market?**

A. Since more than 40 per cent of our flue-cured tobacco is exported, any material reduction in export will create a surplus and it naturally follows that the price received will be very materially reduced. It will disastrously affect the economy and general standard of living of the farmers engaged in the production of this agricultural commodity, as well as business as a whole.

**Q. Who saw the need for such an organization?**

A. Difficulties have been experienced in maintaining export outlets for flue-cured tobacco. Because of the situation in foreign countries and the need for a program to protect producers the farm organizations, warehousemen, tobacco leaf exporters, bankers, merchants, fertilizer manufacturers and dealers, as well as other farm and business leaders in the flue-cured tobacco producing states took the responsibility of organizing the Tobacco Associates, Inc. It was given this name because it represents all interests of flue-cured tobacco from the producer to the consumer.

**Q. How was the organization financed the first year?**

A. By tobacco farmers and allied interests making voluntary contributions.

**Q. Who will look after promoting, developing, and expanding the export market of flue-cured tobacco?**

A. Mr. J. B. Hutson will serve as President. Prior to 1933 he spent three years in foreign countries studying the tobacco situation for the Federal Government; has previously worked with the AAA Program in Washington; was president of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Under Secretary of Agriculture; and a member of the United Nations staff. His office probably will be maintained in New York since he resides at 130 East End Avenue, New York.

Mr. J. H. Vaughn, Route 2, Elm City, North Carolina, will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is a tobacco farmer, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Board of County Commissioners, as well as a former member of the Board of Education. He is always interested in any program that has a possibility of advancing agriculture to the status it rightfully deserves.

Mr. E. Y. Floyd, a tobacco farmer, former North Carolina Extension Tobacco Specialist, in charge of AAA Program for North Carolina from 1937 to 1943, and now Director of the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia, Inc., will serve as Secretary. His office will be maintained at 810-811 Odd Fellows Building, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mrs. Irby Walker, now Treasurer of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, will serve as Treasurer of the Tobacco Associates. Her office is located at 809-10 Jefferson Building, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mr. J. M. Broughton, Former Governor of North Carolina, 801-803 Insurance Building, Raleigh, North Carolina, will serve as General Counsel.

The following Directors were appointed from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida representing the various groups:

**Farmers:** GEORGIA-FLORIDA—D. F. Bruton, Adel, Ga. SOUTH CAROLINA—L. C. NORTON, Dunbar, S. C. VIRGINIA—Claude Whitehead, Chatham, Va. NORTH CAROLINA—T. W. Allen, Creedmoor, N. C.; Claude T. Hall, Woodsdale, N. C.; P. N. Taylor, White Plains, N. C.; J. H. Vaughn, Route 2, Elm City, N. C.; J. E. Winslow, Greenville, N. C.

**Warehouses:** Wesley Singletary, Lake City, S. C.; H. P. Foxhall, Tarboro, N. C.

**Banks:** W. H. Woolard, Greenville, N. C.

**Merchants:** J. H. Blount, Greenville, N. C.

**Fertilizer Manufacturers:** Edwin Pate, Laurinburg, N. C.

**Tobacco Dealers:** J. S. Ficklin, Greenville, N. C.; H. W. Jackson, Jr., Richmond, Virginia.



# Wilson Revives Great Tobacco Exposition and Festival, August 14-15, 1947

By J. G. THOMAS

ONE-sixth of all of the tobacco warehouses in the entire Eastern Bright Leaf of North Carolina are in Wilson, North Carolina this year of 1947.

There's no reason, then, why Wilson shouldn't be the headquarters of tobacco for the state, and there is every reason why the North Carolina Tobacco Exposition and Festival should be held here.

On August 14 and 15 of this year the festival will be revived for the first time since 1941 and it'll be the biggest and best ever held to date.

But just think of these figures, as far as the Wilson market is concerned. In the 16 warehouses in Wilson there will be a million and a quarter square feet of floor space in 1947. This will give the one market a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco at one time. This is with five sets of buyers.

Added to all this, there are 10 redrying factories in the town of Wilson, with a capacity for redrying, of 2,200,000 pounds daily.

Let any one else match that in the bright leaf belt.

It is interesting that, of the 16 markets in the eastern belt and of the 97 warehouses in the belt, 16 of these houses are in Wilson, North Carolina, the World's largest bright leaf tobacco market.

In the years between 1890, when the mart in Wilson first opened, until the present year,—a total of 2,274,233,636 pounds of weed has been sold on the Wilson market. Of this amount, 89,650,346 pounds was sold in a single year in 1946 for a total of \$46,066,587.01.

But let's take a peek at the North Carolina Tobacco Exposition and Festival for 1947—August 14 and 15 are the dates. Remember them.

There will be a contest for Queen of the Festival, as usual. The girls will come from the mountains to the sea—from all over the state. And the court of honor of the queen will come from other states in the south—other tobacco growing states, such as Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and the like.

There will also be big doings in the swimming line when the south's best mermaids and male swimmers will come here from all over to compete in the Southern Open Invitational AAU Swimming Championships.

The title of the world's best tobacco auctioneer will be at stake in a tournament for that title while there'll be hog calling events, and log chopping events as well.

Then, of course, there'll be a separate bathing beauty contest for the state's prettiest bathing beauty, while a street dance will be held for the general public the first night of the event.

Then there'll be the Coronation of the Queen of the Festival; a Coronation Ball with a big name band in the nation playing for the dancers and a monster barbecue the last day.

A large floral parade with bands, clowns, floats and all of the things that make a good parade will also be held while on the final afternoon of the Festival the whole afternoon will be given over to a Farmer's Day program during which time dozens of items will be given away to the farmers of Eastern Carolina.

This will be the sixth annual North Carolina Tobacco Exposition and Festival, and the movie news reels, picture magazine photographers and others will be on hand to cover the event.

Now, back to the tobacco market:

In the world of the Tobacco Board of Trade here James L. Miller is president of that group, while H. W. Anderson is vice president and supervisor of sales and Alton Boswell is secretary and treasurer.

Though buyers representing every tobacco interest in the world are on the market many of the larger firms have redrying plants here along with independent redrying establishments. Redrying plants include those of the Imperial Tobacco Co.; Liggett & Myers; American Suppliers; R. J. Reynolds; R. P. Watson Co.; E. J. O'Brien; Export Tobacco Co.; W. T. Clark Co.; and Wilson Tobacco Co.

The sales system will be the same as was used during the 1946 season. When a farmer puts his tobacco on the warehouse floor he can tell within a few minutes of what time his tobacco will be sold, therefore, giving him more time for his many chores at home.

There have also been added new redryers, stemming machines and tipping machines and other facilities in the factories increasing the handling capacity by over thirty percent. With these increases the Wilson market will be able to better serve its many customers and friends who annually sell their golden weed on the World's Largest Bright Leaf Tobacco Market.

With better shipping facilities to foreign countries, there is a much brighter outlook for the flue cured tobacco industry, especially for Wilson, the world's largest bright leaf tobacco market. Wilson stands out above all tobacco centers not only in this country but abroad. Many foreign countries who annually buy their tobacco from Wilson dealers and who have been deprived of flue cured tobacco for several years now are making every effort to renew their contracts with merchants. These merchants are putting forth every facility at their command to furnish these customers with the tobacco that they so badly need. Our foreign customers realize that the tobacco that they get from Wilson is the finest that is grown anywhere.

Wilson not only leads in pounds sold and money paid out each year, but is widely known throughout the tobacco industry as conducting the most orderly sale of bright leaf tobacco that is known on any market.

Cable Address: WILTOBAC, Wilson, N. C.

## Wilson Tobacco Co., Inc.

DEALERS IN AND EXPORTERS OF  
**LEAF TOBACCO**

*Strips, Scraps and Stems - Samples Submitted on Request*

**Wilson, N. C., U. S. A.**



# ECUSTA... A New American Industry

## EDITOR'S NOTE

### ECUSTA—Great Boon to Tobacco Industry

*Ecusta supports and maintains membership in Agricultural Foundation, National Farm Chemurgic Council, North Carolina Engineering Foundation, Tobacco Advisory Council, and other important agricultural, scientific, and trade organizations.*

*A fundamental plant research laboratory at Ecusta's Pisgah Forest plant studies and directs flax crop improvement, and is working with North Carolina Experiment Stations on experiments in the adaptation of flax varieties suitable to Southern conditions.*

*This new American industry has supplanted the traditional foreign source of paper, assuring the tobacco industry of an adequate supply, even through the unprecedented demand for cigarettes in recent years. Established in 1938, Ecusta is the result of forty years of service to the tobacco industry on the part of Harry H. Straus, founder and president.*

*On June 9, 1947, the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred upon Harry H. Straus by N. C. State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina.*

**We are grateful to the Greensboro Daily News for allowing us to reprint this article, written by Colvin T. Leonard, from their November 24, 1946 issue.**

**B**IG business has moved into the mountains of Pisgah Forest, one of Western North Carolina's many beauty spots, without bringing along any of the ugliness and grime of modern industrialization.

It is hard to believe that a great industry could be placed in such a setting of natural loveliness without blighting it. Yet, that is exactly what has been done by Ecusta Paper Corporation, world's largest manufacturer of cigarette paper. There is none of the smoke and dust usually found in an industrial area. The big paper mill has a neatness that blends into the grandeur of the rolling countryside.

This is the kind of setting that is required for the high grade production of fine quality cigarette paper. Pure air, uncontaminated by industrial smoke and dust, and an abundant supply of good water are as essential in this business as are the buildings, the highly developed machines and the flax fiber from which the paper is made.

Pisgah Forest was the choice of many possible sites inspected over the country, and important factors were the fresh mountain air and the available supply of water from Davidson River.

North Carolina got not only another first but also an "exclusive" new American industry when Pisgah Forest was selected for the Ecusta plant, which began operations in 1939. For, Ecusta was the first to make cigarette paper commercially



**HARRY H. STRAUS**  
Founder and President

from raw flax, and its market today is the majority of the cigarette manufacturing industry.

#### **Embraces 85 Acres**

The paper mill property embraces 85 acres on which have been erected brick buildings, with nearly a million square feet of floor space, where the manufacturing process is carried on. The property has been attractively landscaped around the plant and the adjacent office building.

Even the name of the corporation itself emphasizes the importance of pure water in the manufacturing

process. For, Ecusta in the Indian language means "rippling water," and every 24 hours the giant filtration plant treats up to 25,000,000 gallons of water from Davidson River which is free from harmful minerals that would mar the snowy whiteness of the cigarette paper. This tremendous flow of water is measured in thousands of gallons per minute.

#### **Operates 24 Hours Daily**

The gigantic scope of operations at Ecusta is such that the mill has been operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week since the industry was started. Only on Christmas Day and on the Fourth of July, when the company picnic is held, does the mill shut down entirely. Since paper-making is a continuous operation, it takes about 48 hours to resume full operation after each shut-down.

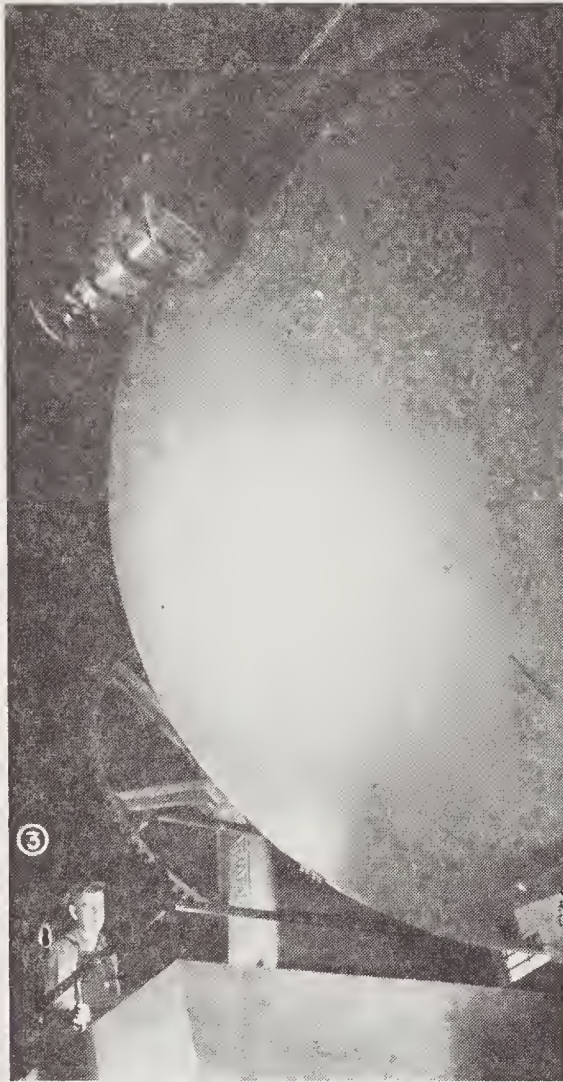
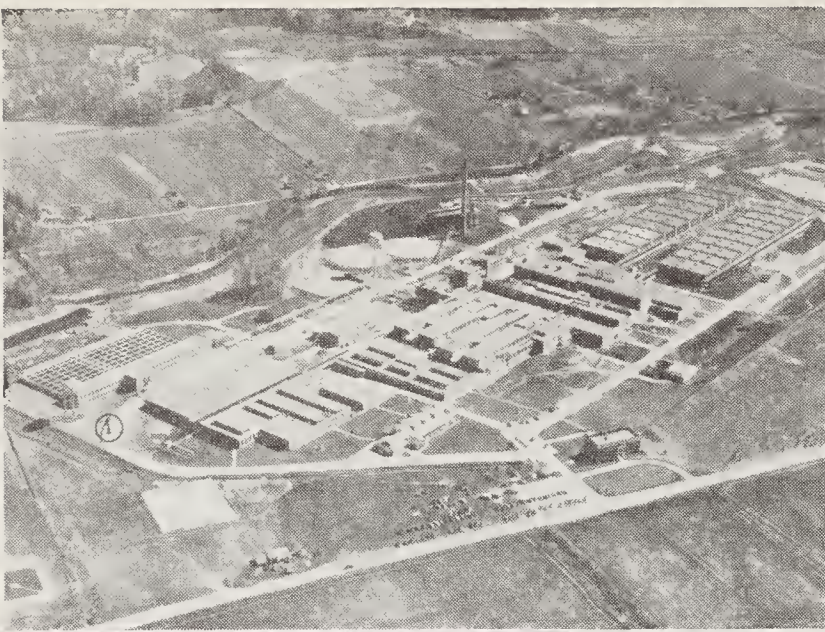
It is difficult for a layman to comprehend the complexity and scope of the manufacturing process at Ecusta. The initial step in transforming the raw flax into cigarette paper is to process the flax in giant cookers or digesters in the pulp mill, by the use of chemicals and steam. The fibers are washed many times in order to eliminate impurities.

Next comes the chlorination process, which changes the brownish stock to finished snow-white pulp.

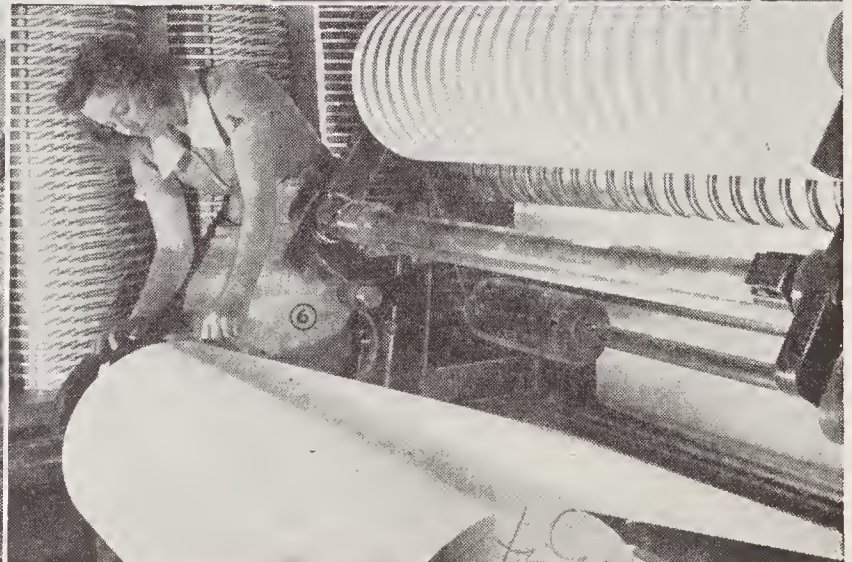
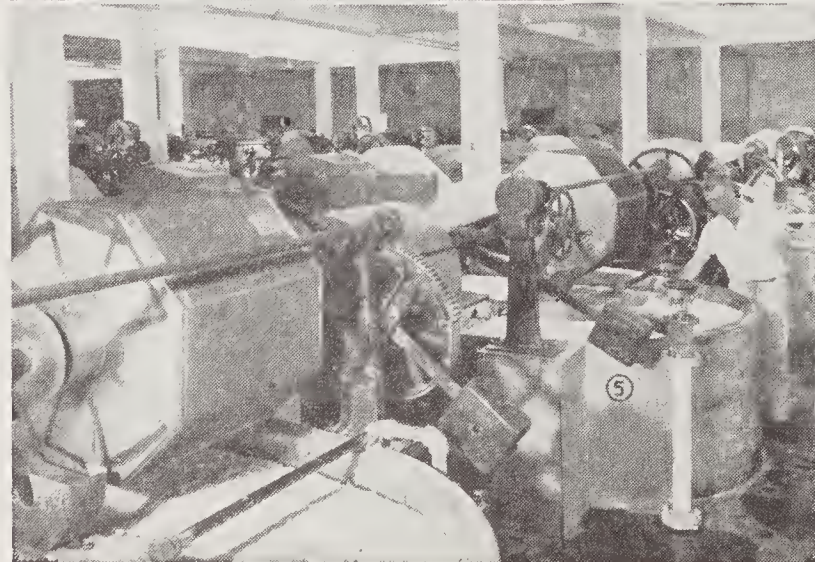
Finished pulp is sent by conveyor to the refining room, where the fibers are cut to almost microscopic lengths by 88 powerful but precise refining beaters.

(Continued on Page 17)





1. The Home of a New American Industry, Ecusta Paper Corporation, Pisgah Forest, North Carolina.
2. Sample Table in Filter Plant. Water from every part of the plant is on tap for instant testing.
3. Manufacturing begins in the Pulp Mill. In spherical, revolving cookers or digesters, chemical reagents, together with steam, separate the non-cellulose material from the usable fibre.
4. Stacking flax in 160-pound bales in one of the warehouses at Pisgah Forest.
5. In the Refining Room 88 beaters convert the standard pulp into a finely divided fibre mass. Calcium carbonate is added to control the eventual porosity of the paper and assure the proper burning speed.
6. In the Finishing Department the master rolls are slit into bobbins ready for use by the cigarette manufacturers. 85,000 cigarettes can be made from each 6,000-meter bobbin. The Finishing Department has a production capacity of 20,000 bobbins a day.





# A New American Industry

(Continued from Page 15)

## 200 Parts Water

Next step in the manufacturing process is to feed the beaten stock, combined with 200 parts water, continuously onto the finely meshed revolving wires of the eight paper-making machines, where the actual forming of the paper takes place.

As the paper leaves the machine wires it is dried on a series of steam-heated rollers, then rewound slowly through a painstaking program of inspection.

Every hour samples are taken off the paper machines and delivered immediately to the testing laboratory, where every physical characteristic is checked, such as thickness, porosity, brightness, weight, wet strength and dry strength. The paper must fold without tearing; it must not stick to the lips; it must burn at the same rate as tobacco; it must be opaque, pure-white, and above all, tasteless.

The final step in the manufacturing process consists of slitting the big rolls into bobbins ready for shipment to cigarette manufacturers.

## There's A Lot More

These are the major steps in the transformation of raw flax into the wrapping for your favorite cigarette. However, there is a lot more to it than this. The side operations are indispensable.

For instance, the water flowing into the Ecusta filter plant is constantly tested on the world's largest testing table, and the amount treated every day is sufficient to supply a city of 250,000. The two reservoirs for storing the filtered water have a capacity of 1½ million gallons each.

Engineering and maintenance have important roles at Ecusta, and more than 150 skilled men are on the job constantly to maintain operating efficiency. The Electrical Department staff makes approximately 8,000 inspections of the mill's 2,500 motors and other electrical equipment every 24 hours.

Another important link in the processing chain is the control laboratory where samples of material in process are tested constantly to maintain uniformity of product. The function of the fundamental research department and the department of plant research is to be on the constant search for new and better techniques, both in manufacturing and in developing better flax.

The flax fiber used at Ecusta is the outer coating of the flax plant, sur-

rounding a useless woody core. This seed-flax plant is grown for its oil-producing seeds on large tracts of land in Minnesota, California and other Western states. The fibrous stem was formerly burned by the growers after the seed had been harvested. Now these farmers have a new cash crop, and Ecusta is leading the research to obtain the best possible variety for seed value fiber content.

The story thus far has been entirely about machines and a product, but the narrative would be incomplete

## Record of Achievement

Seven interesting facts appear, as a "Record of Achievement," in Ecusta's illustrated booklet (issued during the war period), entitled, "The Fifth Anniversary Record of A New American Industry":

1. A new American industry has been created.

2. Without Ecusta, cigarette paper would not be available during this war period in quantities large enough to manufacture cigarettes for our Armed Forces, let alone the ever-expanding civilian needs.

3. An important source of Federal and State tax income has been protected. (Internal Revenue taxes on cigarettes in 1946 were more than a billion dollars.

4. The cost of cigarette paper, which went up 600 per cent during World War I, has not increased during World War II.

5. The quality of Ecusta cigarette paper being made in America today is superior to any heretofore available to the American public.

6. Farmers have a new cash crop, derived from flax, which is readily increasing farm income.

7. This newly created industry has provided opportunities for employment to thousands of Americans, and has raised living standards in the communities in which they live.

without telling something about the human factor in this important industry.

Over 1,650 men and women are employed at Ecusta, and most of them have been recruited from the surrounding mountains and valleys. Ecusta offered employment to these people without the necessity of taking up their roots from the soil of their native communities and transplanting them in a distant congested industrial area.

There is no company village surrounding Ecusta, as the employees come to the big paper mill on special

busses which run in all directions at shift changing time. This ideal industrial-agricultural arrangement affords workers the opportunity of employment in a major industry, while living on their own farms and in small towns and communities.

## Fine Recreational Facilities

Labor-management relations at Ecusta are excellent, and the management has not only provided its workers with employment but also provided the finest of recreational facilities for them. Recreational activities include a library, newspaper, movies, and square dances. Large annual affairs are Fourth of July picnic, September Harvest Festival, Christmas programs and departmental picnics.

Sports are emphasized at Ecusta, with baseball, basketball, and bowling. A complete outdoor program is conducted during the Summer months at Camp Sapphire, the company's 300-acre mountain playground.

Instrumental music is taught free to children of Ecusta employees, and a large children's band stands as evidence of the work of the company's four music instructors.

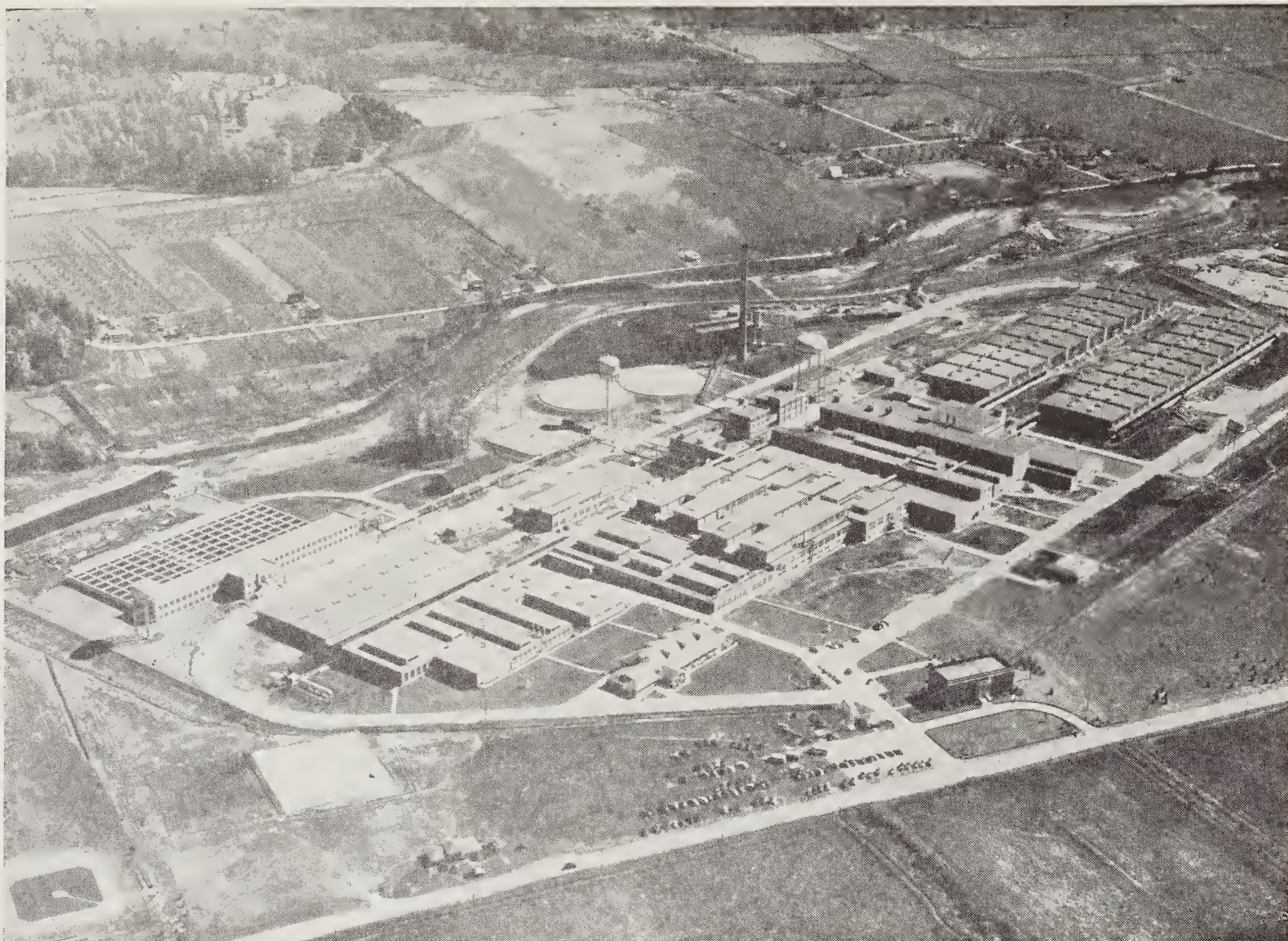
Ecusta's personnel department serves employees in their relations with the company, and often with their personal problems. As part of a plan of complete protection, employees are provided at no cost to them, such benefits as life insurance, hospital care, surgical insurance, and the services of the company's full-time health clinic.

## Natives Make Good Workers

War in Europe removed France as the world's chief supplier of cigarette paper, and left to North Carolina's new mountain industry the job of supplying the major part of America's cigarette paper. Ecusta's native workers, according to President Harry H. Straus, proved to be "quick, intelligent and loyal, developing in six months paper making skills usually learned in no less than two years."

Although he prefers to remain in the background, the story of Ecusta cannot be told without mentioning Harry H. Straus, founder, president and active head of this vital and unique industry. After year of searching, testing, experimenting, his dream—making American cigarette paper of American raw material—came true. Pursuit of his motto, "Results Through Research" brought him half way round the world to Pisgah Forest, establishing in North Carolina an industry of which our state, our nation, can well be proud.





# Ecusta Paper Corporation

PISGAH FOREST

NORTH CAROLINA



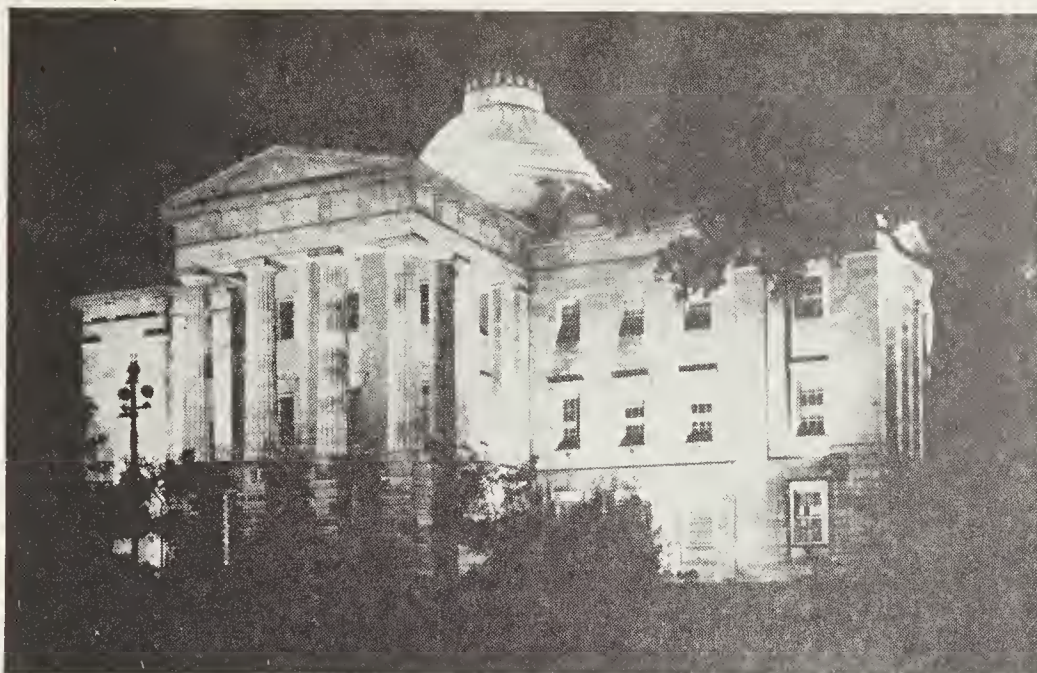
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## Date Set for Annual Meeting

Members of The Carolinas Sweet Potato Council and persons interested in growing, marketing and processing sweet potatoes will meet in Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, July 18, at the Y.M.C.A. building. The meeting—the most important event for persons interested in sweet potatoes to be held this year—will start at 10:30 a.m.

The Carolinas Sweet Potato Council was organized in 1946 for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of sweet potato growers, dealers, processors, government educational agencies and interested commercial agricultural agencies in further promoting and developing the sweet potato crop as a source of major cash income in North and South Carolina. To this end the Carolinas Sweet Potato Council has set up the following specific purposes for which to operate:

1. To encourage the expansion of the commercial sweet potato acreage in suitable areas.

2. To promote the use of improved practices in planting, cultivating, harvesting, storing and curing in order to assure a more uniform high quality product for market.

3. To encourage producers in strategic areas in specialized seed and plant production, thus assuring a dependable supply of high quality planting stock and to support these specialized seed producers by using and recommending the use of their products.

4. Develop new market outlets through advertising and other media.

5. Develop the processing of sweet potatoes for human and livestock consumption and industrial use to assure utilization of the entire crop and to divert a part of the production away from fresh market outlets.

6. To keep members informed through regular newsletters as to crop conditions, market situations and other pertinent information.

7. To encourage needed research.

8. To represent the united industry in all handling with the U.S.D.A. and other governmental agencies.

9. Sponsor legislation for development and protection of the industry.

10. To improve grading, sorting and packing methods on the farm and at loading stations.

Since the organizational meeting last year, many members have been added, and much interest is being shown in the forthcoming annual meeting.

### Dr. Julian Miller Invited To Speak

The program committee headed by Mr. Edwin H. Jones, Lake City, South Carolina, and composed of Mr. J. Y. Lassiter, Goldsboro, North Carolina, Mr. T. C. Ried, Lexington, North Carolina, and Mr. H. E. Agnew, Anderson, South Carolina, has given much thought and effort to the arrangements for the meeting, and it is thought that the best speakers obtainable will be on hand to discuss the various problems of the sweet potato industry.

Many prominent persons have been invited to speak and it is hoped that every phase of the sweet potato industry will be covered by an expert in a particular field of endeavor. Dr. Julian Miller, head of the department of research at Louisiana State University and outstanding sweet potato authority, has been invited to attend, as has Mr. A. R. Junginger, editor of The Market Growers Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. R. F. Poole, President of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., and Dean I. O. Schaub, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

### Panel Discussion

A panel discussion has been arranged to be led by L. Y. Lassiter of Goldsboro, N. C. This discussion should prove to be most interesting to everyone attending the meeting as an opportunity will be afforded those with questions to ask to

secure an authoritative answer. The panel will consist of ten sweet potato experts, each an authority in his particular field. Five men from South Carolina and five men from North Carolina have been invited to attend. The panel will be composed of two farmers, two Experiment Station men, two dealers, two vocational agricultural teachers, and two well known general sweet potato experts.

Invited to attend and take part in the panel discussion are: Mr. J. E. Durant, Lynchburg, S. C. and Mr. T. B. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C., farmers; Mr. R. D. Suber, Orangeburg, S. C. and Mr. E. W. Fonvielle, Tabor City, N. C., dealers; Dr. C. J. Nussbaum, Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C. and Dr. L. D. Bayer, Director North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C., Experiment Station men; Mr. R. D. Anderson, Columbia, S. C. and Mr. Roy Thomas, Raleigh, N. C., vocational agricultural teachers; Mr. W. Kerr Scott, Raleigh, N. C., and Mr. D. W. Watkins, Columbia, S. C., general sweet potato experts.

**Remember the Date—**July 18th, 1947.

**Remember the Place—**Florence, South Carolina at the Y.M.C.A. Building.

**Remember the Time—**10:30 a.m.

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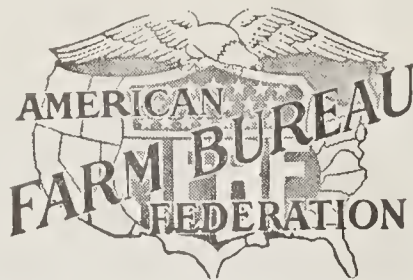
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# Farm Bureau . . .



## Large Vote Urged in Tobacco Referendum, July 12

*Study of Export Problem Started Three Years Ago*

*By R. FLAKE SHAW*

A little more than three years ago, a group of farm leaders met in Washington, D. C. to study the export outlook for flue-cured tobacco. The meeting was called at the request of the North Carolina Farm Bureau. Arrangements had been made to have some one from the Department of State, Commerce, Agriculture and Tariff and one large exporter of American Tobacco.

The Committee spent a week working on this matter and all the information obtainable at that time indicated a diminishing export market. Since the flue-cured growers have been selling almost half of their crop through this channel, it presents a very serious problem.

It was the judgment of the people that knew most about this matter that conditions might get worse as production increased in other countries, along with tax, government handling and the price question came into the picture. We were advised at that time that it would require the very best effort on the part of all segments of the Tobacco Industry to even hold what we have at this time. Developments in Europe since the end of the War have more clearly confirmed the correctness of these statements. The Tobacco

Committee of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, under the able leadership of Mr. Carl T. Hicks, began looking for some kind of plan to enable the farmers to do something about this problem; hence, the *Tobacco Associates, Inc.* This organization was formed after long and careful study had been made of all the allied interests. It was promoted by the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation and has the support of all tobacco growers in the different states, along with tobacco warehousemen, bankers, merchants, fertilizer manufacturers and leaf dealers. In

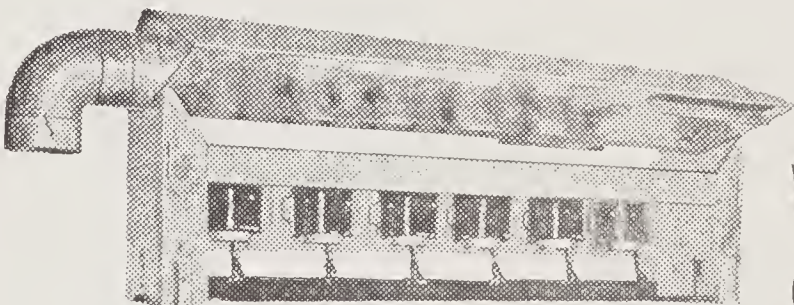
addition to this, the organization has secured the services of the best man in the United States to handle this work, Mr. J. B. Hutson, who probably has the most complete working knowledge of the tobacco problem as a whole of any individual in the country.

Work of this type costs money. There had to be raised this year \$100,000 to get started as quickly as possible. This job has not all been finished as yet, but it was decided at the time of its beginning that it would have to be on a more permanent basis. A law was passed in the last General Assembly, making it possible for the tobacco farmers to vote a tax of 10 cents per acre to carry on this work. This is the first time in the history of this country that anything of this kind has been done. To me, July 12th will be a most historical day and probably one of the most important in this generation. The lack of support at this time would be the essence of ingratitude and lack of appreciation for the help we have had from our great national farm programs.

As a tobacco grower, I am asking you on a man to man basis if you don't think we farmers should see to it that this is the largest vote we have ever had.



### The 1947 BRA-HIL "Pre-Heat" Curer



NOTE: Turn to the back cover page of this magazine, containing fuller information about the many advantages that this tobacco curer offers.

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# Grange Gleanings...

## Some Suggestions for the Tobacco Industry

By MRS. HARRY B. CALDWELL

The aims of the tobacco grower and the tobacco warehouseman are identical—to realize a profit over and above the cost of operation. The grower is not interested in spending a full year in the planting, harvesting and preparing for market a crop which he must sell at cost or below cost although that has sometimes been the situation. Nor is the warehouseman interested in a business which does not prove reasonably profitable. It is pleasing to see that both growers and warehousemen are showing an increasing interest in the problems of the other. If either party fails to live up to their obligations, dissatisfaction is inevitable. I feel that the tobacco grower might improve the quality and average grower welcomes suggestions as presentation of the crop to be marketed. The average grower recognizes that quality tobacco and careful grading and handling will pay dividends in the future. He knows that his crop must be presented at the market in such a way as to generate and maintain confidence.

The warehouseman likewise has an obligation to conduct his business as efficiently as possible. Growers are concerned not with warehouse charges but with the quality of services received. While certain conditions were tolerated by both grower and warehouseman during the emergency period, there is every reason to believe that both must keep abreast with the demands for more efficiency in the future. I have the conviction that the volume of sales will soar in warehouses which not only give courteous, efficient service, but offer some of the improved personal conveniences for their growers. Without meaning to be indelicate, I say without hesitation that the rest facilities in some warehouses should either be improved or padlocked.

### SECURITY

All groups long for security today. The farmer is no different from any other business man in that he, too, desires security. He wants to give his children an education and a comfortable home. Real national security begins on the farm. Studies show that we can never have a real sound security in this country unless we have it on the farm. To have security on the farm, we must have (1) fertile soil, (2) orderly markets, (3) fair prices, and naturally (4) I would add organization.

**Fertile Soil.** A few years ago we could point out innumerable farms in the South where the soil was washed out and depleted. The standard of living was low on those farms. We have made tremendous progress in the last few years toward improving our soil resources. Despite the progress made the problem still exists on far too many farms. The British government recognizing the seriousness of their problem has decreed that a farmer's right to hold and operate a piece of land is conditioned upon his ability and willingness to meet the goals established as essential for national need. If he fails to do this he may be dispossessed. We naturally abhor such suggestions in this country and prefer to handle our problem through research and education. We hope that the Senate will restore funds needed in the conservation and improvement of our soil resources. Failure to maintain and improve our soil will affect the welfare of this entire nation.

**Orderly Markets.** When a farmer produces a commodity he should be assured of an orderly market. There was a time when all the farmers took their commodities to market at the same time. This resulted in a glutted market and low prices. Now farmers are beginning to develop the mechanism for moving products to market in a more orderly manner. Members of your Association have a great responsibility in providing orderly markets for tobacco. The present clamor for the simultaneous opening of markets on all belts has come from the failure to maintain stabilized markets during the past few years. Some variation in prices is to be expected under any competitive marketing system. Serious breaks in the market will inevitably bring dissatisfaction. Industry must prepare to handle the large volume of tobacco now desired; growers must grade their tobacco more carefully; plans should be developed to prevent the flooding of markets; and the stabilization program must be maintained and strengthened so that wide fluctuations in prices will be reduced to a minimum and growers in all belts assured an orderly market.

The Congress of the United States should appropriate the full amount authorized under the research and marketing act so that steps can be taken to handle these marketing problems effectively. We

(Continued on Page 28)

## CHAPEL HILL BLUE CROSS



### Memo to TAR HEEL FARMERS



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# **TABOR CITY**

## **LED THE BORDER BELT IN 1946**

### **With the Highest Average Price Per Hundred Pounds**

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U. S. Department of Agriculture Report

Throughout the Years, We Have Endeavored To Make Tabor City Not Only a Leader in Market Prices, But a Leader Aiming at an Even Higher Goal — Greater Cooperation and Closer Association Between the Grower, Warehouseman, and Buyer. Important to All of Us Is Our Mutual Business Interest — the Profitable Operation of the Tobacco Industry.

**Tobacco Board of Trade  
Merchants Association**

**TABOR CITY, N. C.**



# Tabor City—Border Belt Price Leader in 1946

By JOHN W. BARLOW

*Executive Secretary, Tabor City Merchants Association*

**N**O town of its size in the Carolinas outranks Tabor City's growth in population, number of business houses, volume of business, or marketing facilities for farm produce.

Bordering South Carolina, Tabor City is located on the southeast boundary of Columbus county, North Carolina. Hardly in existence forty years ago, Tabor City today has an approximate population of twenty-five hundred persons and competes with the county seat for the ranking business volume. In setting up a year-round system of produce markets, Tabor City serves Columbus county farmers as well as South Carolina farmers across the state line.

Chief agricultural interest among farmers around Tabor City is the growing of tobacco. Since the first tobacco warehouse was constructed in 1909, known as the Carolina, the Tabor City market has continued to expand greatly. Now four large warehouses are in operation, with today's Carolina warehouse, four times the original size, located near the old.

In 1946, more than ten and a half million pounds of tobacco were sold on Tabor City warehouse floors with farmer's revenue in excess of five and a half million dollars. The same year saw the Tabor City tobacco market rise to top the average price of any of the South Carolina and Border Belt bright leaf markets. Only Kinston in the Eastern North Carolina Belt exceeded Tabor City's average of fifty-three dollars and eleven cents per hundred pounds in any of the flue-cured states. This is the official report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's tabulation of warehouse sales for flue-cured tobacco markets.

The Tabor City Tobacco Board of Trade, headed by Roscoe C. Coleman, B. Alton Garrell, and Harriett L. Sikes, has endeavored to bring about a closer association between the grower, warehouseman, and buyer. Generally, greater cooperation on everyone's part will make the tobacco industry as profitable in the post-war era as it was during the war years.

For long past businessmen in Tabor City have recognized the farmer's needs. It was an early realization that the success of the town virtually rested upon service to the farmer. In

order to better serve farmers of the adjacent territory, a year-round market was opened a good many years ago to handle all marketable produce climatically possible to raise in the locality. Business firms invited the farmer's patronage by making farm supplies available on a more commercial basis. The entire town cooperated completely in aiding the farmer. As a result farmers found they realized a year-round income and the town found it enjoyed a greater year-round business than any other town not furnishing year-round marketing facilities to its community farmers. Of particular note is the fact that farmers were encouraged at this time to engage in diversified agriculture.

Since 1935, when forty-one carloads of sweet potatoes were shipped, Tabor City has become the world's leading sweet potato market. From a small beginning in the early twenties when J. L. Lewis built the first sweet potato storage house, the sweet potato capital of the world has erected eleven curing and storage warehouses and two dehydration plants. The 1946 sweet potato crop was in excess of a million bushels with growers receiving more than two million dollars.

From 1940 through this year's season, three hundred thousand crates of strawberries have been sold on the Tabor City market, bringing farmers an income of almost two million dollars. Four hundred fifty thousand hampers of beans brought in the same period six hundred thousand dollars. Although the 1947 season saw a surplus in Irish potatoes, the Tabor City market shipped several hundred carloads to Northern markets.

With adequate and efficient transportation facilities Tabor City is well-equipped to serve as a trading center. The town is located on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad running from Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, to Elrod, North Carolina. The rail line connects with the Wilmington-Augusta line at Chadbourne and at Elrod with the main north-south line. The Queen City Coach company operates buses through Tabor City on a regular schedule. The Sea Level Federal Highway furnishes routes in all directions for the many trucking firms carrying produce to consumer markets.

From early days to the present, Tabor City's progress has been steady and never-failing. The town is considered one of the most progressive of its size in the Carolinas, with an annual business volume conservatively estimated at twenty-five million dollars. The Merchants Association, organized but a little more than a year ago, boasts of more than a hundred members. With a news program broadcast over the Columbus county radio station, buying and selling advantages in Tabor City have become common knowledge.

## Livestock Sale at Salisbury

Farmers interested in good livestock will have a chance to inspect some top-grade stock at the sale of pure-bred Hampshire hogs taking place at White Farms, Salisbury, N. C., August 22, according to H. J. Elliott, sale manager. Approximately fifty choice animals, comprising several boars and a number of bred and open gilts, have been consigned to the sale which is being sponsored jointly by White Farms and Brays Island Plantation, Yemassee, S. C.

"This is an excellent opportunity for farmers and breeders to add to existing herds, or to acquire quality stock for foundation purposes," Mr. Elliott said. "The hogs offered in this sale have been bred and raised at either Brays Island Plantation or White Farms. Both places have established reputations as leading producers of Hampshires in the southeast."

Pointing out that livestock production, and especially hog-raising, has become an important part of the south's agricultural economy, Mr. Elliott stated that Hampshires were rapidly becoming the favorite breed with many farmers. This was due, he explained, to the Hampshire's ability to register rapid gains in shorter periods of time and its adaptability to modern farming conditions.

Study of meat tenderness shows that tenderloin is the tenderest cut. Next in order are the rib, short loin, loin end, and chuck cuts. Following are the round, neck, and foreshank.

North Carolina gained 12,902 farms and 124,289 acres in farmlands during the period from 1940-1945.

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**INSECT BITES**  
POISON OAK, ATHLETE'S FOOT, RINGWORM  
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1947 TOBACCO FESTIVAL  
August 14-15, 1947 . . . Wilson, N. C.

*Program*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14

- 9:00 A. M.—Registration of Queens at Cherry Hotel
- 9:00 A. M.—Judging of Merchants' Window-Decorating Contest
- 10:30 A. M.—Queens' Contest
- 2:00 P. M.—Tobacco Auctioneers' Contest
- 2:30 P. M.—Finals of Southern AAU Swimming Championships
- 5:00 P. M.—Bathing Beauty Contest
- 9:00 P. M.—Street Dance

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

- 11:00 A. M.—Floral Street Parade
- 1:00 P. M.—Queens' Luncheon
- 1:00 P. M.—Giant Barbecue
- 2:00 P. M.—Farmers' "Prize Day" Program
- 8:00 P. M.—Coronation of Festival Queen
- 10:00 P. M.—Coronation Ball



# The Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation

By L. T. WEEKS  
*Secretary-Treasurer*  
Raleigh, N. C.

THE Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation is a non-profit cooperative organized to serve tobacco growers in the entire flue-cured tobacco producing area. Membership is limited to flue-cured tobacco growers. Authorized capital is \$5,000,000.

## **Objective**

The objective of the Stabilization Corporation is to assist in making government loans available to growers on any tobacco for which the price bid by private buyers on auction markets is less than the government loan rate.

The Stabilization Corporation is a grower cooperative and provides an agency through which government loans can be made to tobacco growers most effectively, and which can act for growers in selling loan tobacco with the view of obtaining additional returns above the amount of the loan. Flue-cured tobacco, unlike many agricultural commodities, cannot ordinarily be packed and placed in acceptable condition for loan by individual farmers. A grower cooperative is needed to provide for packing, storing, and selling of tobacco and for distribution on an equitable basis to growers of any net returns realized from the sale of the tobacco.

## **Need for Stabilization Corporation**

Under existing law, Commodity Credit Corporation is required to make loans available to farmers on tobacco at 90 per cent of parity for the 1947 and 1948 crop. Commodity Credit Corporation can do this most satisfactorily through a tobacco grower cooperative.

The outlook is that the parity price for tobacco on the 1947 crop will be higher than it was on the 1946 crop. For loan purposes, the parity price on any crop is computed as of the beginning of the marketing year.

The rates for each grade are set at a level which will take into account its value in relation to other grades. Loans will be made on the basis of a schedule of loan rates for Government grades of tobacco. The rates will be whatever 90 per cent of parity is on June 15, prior to the marketing season.

The grade schedule of loan rates is frequently referred to as a "floor price," since any basket of tobacco may be placed under loan by the

grower, if the price paid on the market is not more than the loan rate. Thus, it would be to the farmer's advantage to place a particular basket of tobacco in the Stabilization Corporation and receive the loan, even though the market average for all tobacco is above the average of the loans for all grades.

## **Common Stock and Control**

\$2,500,000 of the authorized capital of the Stabilization Corporation can be obtained by sale of common stock to tobacco growers at \$5.00 per share. Only tobacco growers can buy common stock. Upon purchase of one or more shares of common stock a tobacco grower becomes a member of the Stabilization Corporation. No interest or dividends will be paid on the common stock. Tobacco growers will benefit from their membership first, by becoming eligible to place their tobacco under loan with the Stabilization Corporation; second, to the extent that operations of the Stabilization Corporation help to stabilize and protect prices; and third, through distribution of any net gains made from the sale of tobacco placed under loan. Only the original grower is eligible to place tobacco under loan.

Control of the Stabilization Corporation is entirely in the hands of the growers. Grower control is exercised by election of directors at its annual stockholders' meeting. Each grower member will have only one vote regardless of the number of shares of common stock he may own.

Common stock cannot normally be sold or transferred. However, with the approval of the Board of Directors, it may be transferred to other eligible growers.

## **Preferred Stock**

\$2,500,000 of the authorized capital can be obtained by sale of preferred stock, at \$100 per share, to tobacco growers or to other persons. Payment of dividends on the preferred stock is not required but may be made in an amount not exceeding a non-cumulative dividend of six per cent in any year if the Stabilization Corporation has net gains available from its operations with which to pay the interest and if the Board of Directors approves such payment. Preferred stock

does not carry voting privileges and, therefore, cannot be used to control policies of the organization.

Preferred stock can be transferred only on the books of the Stabilization Corporation. It may be redeemed in whole or in part in the discretion of the Stabilization Corporation, redemption to be at par and in the same order as originally issued by years. In general, there will be no ready market for this preferred stock, nor will it normally be accepted by banks or other financial institutions as collateral for a loan.

## **Funds Needed**

The Stabilization Corporation needs sufficient capital funds so that interest from the investment of these funds will pay minimum overhead operating costs in years when the volume of tobacco delivered to the association is small. In other years, overhead costs will be included and paid as part of the regular expenses required for handling the tobacco. Since Commodity Credit Corporation loans now authorized by law are "non-recourse" no loss will be incurred by growers or by the Stabilization Corporation if tobacco cannot be sold for enough to pay the amount of the loan plus authorized handling costs.

The welfare of tobacco growers and of persons engaged in business throughout the tobacco area is dependent upon fair prices for tobacco. Therefore, each person who buys stock will be providing funds required to finance the operations of an organization needed to carry out price support activities which underwrite and protect his income and that of others affected by farmers' returns from tobacco.

## **Membership and Stock Purchase**

Any tobacco grower can obtain membership by forwarding the Stabilization Corporation, at its home office, payment for the number of shares of common stock which he desires to purchase at \$5.00 per share. Application for purchase of preferred stock may be made by forwarding to the Stabilization Corporation payment for the number of shares desired at \$100.00 per share. Each purchaser of stock will receive his certificates from the home office of the Stabilization Corporation. Each purchaser of Common stock also will receive a membership card to show that he is



entitled to place his tobacco under loan.

### Directors

The Board of Directors is elected at the annual stockholders' meeting by the common stockholders. Only a common stockholder can be a member of the Board of Directors. The Directors now in office are as follows:

Carl T. Hicks, President, Walstonburg, N. C.; H. G. Blalock, Vice-President, Baskerville, Va.; D. F. Bruton, Vice-President, Adel, Ga.; R. S. Rogers, Vice-President, Dillon,

S. C.; E. Y. Floyd, Public Director, Raleigh, N. C.; Bill Hooks, Director, Whiteville, N. C.; T. W. Allen, Director, Creedmoor, N. C.; J. E. Winslow, Director, Greenville, N. C.; W. W. Eagles, Director, Macclesfield, N. C.; George Sockwell, Director, Elon College, N. C.

### Operations

The Stabilization Corporation was incorporated under the state laws of North Carolina on June 1, 1946 and since that time has been domesticated in the other flue-cured tobacco producing states, which include Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, so that it can operate legally in all states where flue-cured tobacco is marketed.

The Stabilization Corporation began operations on August 12, 1946 in the Border Belt, and began operations in the other belts as the markets opened and operated for the entire season. It did not operate in the Georgia and Florida Belt due to the fact that it was not anticipated that it would be necessary for the Stabilization Corporation to go into operation for the 1946 crop. After the markets opened in the Border Belt, a study was made and it was determined that approximately 11 percent of the tobacco being sold was bringing below the loan rates.

Below is given a breakdown by belts of the amount of tobacco taken from the 1946 crop on a green weight basis, the average cost per hundred weight and the total value.

All of this tobacco was redried under contract with redriers in the flue-cured tobacco belt. It has been placed in storage in warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

As of February 28, 1947, seventy-nine thousand, six hundred, twenty-eight (79,628) shares of common stock had been purchased by tobacco producers and two hundred, seventy-six (276) shares of preferred stock had been purchased by other people interested in the welfare of the Stabilization Corporation. The tobacco warehousemen purchased a majority of the preferred stock sold as of this date.

### Cooperation of Allied Interests

The Stabilization Corporation has had the cooperation of interested

groups such as merchants, bankers, farm organizations, warehousemen, redriers and Governmental agencies.

Warehousemen assist growers by acquainting them with the provisions of the program, and in some instances employing additional personnel for this purpose. In addition to this they have shown an interest and have given support by taking the lead in the purchase of preferred stock in the Stabilization Corporation.

The redriers have shown their interest by seeing that the tobacco was removed from the markets and redried and shipped to storage points.

For further information write to the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation office at 411 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

## Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 23)

must also take steps to establish a sound foreign trade policy which will result in an exchange of goods and services between nations. This latter suggestion is of particular importance to flue-cured tobacco growers since more than 42 per cent of our crop is sold on foreign markets.

**Fair Prices.** Even with fertile, productive soil and orderly markets, our farmers will have no security unless they receive fair price for the commodities which they have to sell. National income and employment are both dependent upon the income level of agriculture. Tobacco farmers must have a quota program which will provide balanced abundance, and floor prices at levels which will prevent financial loss to grower without destroying our competitive system. The Stabilization Cooperative can be of tremendous assistance in maintaining fair prices for tobacco. Again we urge Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to maintain our entire farm program.

**Organization.** Farmers must be organized. The National Grange, which will hold its 81st annual convention in November, has championed the cause of agriculture during its entire existence. We believe that security for farmers can be achieved and the private enterprize system preserved if all groups will work together for that objective. We will continue to use the resources and strength of our organization to bring about sustained prosperity, which we believe must begin on the farm.

# Whiteville

—W—

## The Quality Tobacco Market

—W—

- 9 warehouses
- One-half million feet floor space
- 3 sets of buyers
- 15 warehousemen, over 350 years of combined selling experience
- Price Leader in 1946
- Pound Leader in 1946
- Farmer's town
- Sale every day at every warehouse
- No blocks; no waiting; no confusion
- Service—Price—Satisfaction

—W—

**WALTER H. PARAMORE**  
Sales Supervisor

Green Tobacco Received	Average Cost	Pounds Green Weight	Amount
Border Belt .....	28.31	6,625,588	\$ 1,875,709.92
Eastern Belt .....	22.99	2,755,842	633,788.54
Middle Belt .....	31.29	6,424,550	2,010,258.40
Old Belt .....	30.38	48,895,836	14,858,779.58
Total .....	29.70	64,701,816	\$19,378,536.44



# Wendell in Midst of Great Expansion Program

**W**ENDELL, in the midst of one of the most ambitious expansion programs in its history, is busy preparing to market the greatest influx of tobacco ever offered on the floors of its six popular warehouses.

Again last year Wendell's market led all others in the Eastern Belt on which only one set of buyers operate when a total of 14,482,282 pounds of producers' tobacco was sold.

According to tobacco experts, between 30 and 40 million pounds of the world's best cigarette tobacco is grown within a 15-mile radius of the Wendell markets, and, if the market had an additional set of buyers it would forge ahead to become one of the major markets in the entire belt.

## Two Sets of Buyers

Indeed, last year six separate farmer organizations within the local market area, including the Farm Bureau and the Grange, adopted strongly worded resolutions directed to the major tobacco companies insisting that the Wendell market be supplied with two sets of buyers. Among the many reasons pointed out by the several resolutions for increasing the buyer staff on this market was that declaring it to be the nearest to them and therefore the most logical one for them to use.

Facilities on the local market are adequate to take care of three times the amount of tobacco sold in 1946, and local businessmen and tobaccoists are confident that serious consideration will be given to the need of the extra set of buyers on the market in 1947.

## Six Warehouses

There are six excellent warehouses on the Wendell market: Bernard's No. 1 and Bernard's No. 2, both constructed in 1946; the Farmers, the Star, the Planters, and the Vann.

J. S. Bernard and J. C. ("Bud") Vann operate the two Bernard warehouses, the Star and the Vann. The Farmers is operated by L. R. Clark, who is assisted by his son, L. R. Clark, Jr., R. R. Meador,

and Mrs. Mamie Clark. Jimmy Hobgood, whose father was one of the pioneers of the local market, is also associated with the Farmers. E. Moore and James Earp ably take care of things over at the Planters.

Robert Coley, general supervisor for the houses operated by Vann and Bernard, has long been identified with the marketing of tobacco in Wendell, and counts his farmer friends by the hundreds.

## Modern Redrying Plant

A modern, fully-equipped redrying plant is operated at Wendell by the Monk-Henderson Tobacco Company. Officers of this company are J. J. Henderson, president; A. C. Monk, Jr., vice-president, and E. R. Sykes, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

This company, incorporated more than a fifth of a century ago, has contributed immeasurably to the growth of the market, and has kept abreast of the times with the latest mechanical devices for handling tobacco and making working conditions for its employees wholesome and sanitary. Fluorescent lighting is used throughout the plant and electrically-driven conveyor belts add to the efficient service rendered to its customers.

Now that the postwar adjustment in shipping is in full swing, the company is busy recapturing the foreign trade it enjoyed prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

## New Company

The Renfro-Whitley Tobacco Company, which since 1937 has purchased tobacco on order and on its own account, voluntarily liquidated this summer and will not be operating when the market opens. However, a new company is expected to be formed which will render the same excellent service to customers as did the Renfro-Whitley Company.

Wendell has an alert Tobacco Board of Trade headed by J. J. Henderson, president; L. R. Clark, vice-president; and E. R. Sykes, Jr., secretary-treasurer. One-time big league baseball pitcher Jake May is supervisor of sales.

## Chamber of Commerce

Sponsored by the Rotary Club, the businessmen and merchants of the town met in the Town Hall a few weeks ago and organized a Chamber of Commerce for Wendell. Philip R. Whitley was elected president; E. R. Sykes, Jr., vice-president, and W. A. Scarboro, temporary secretary and permanent treasurer. Applicants for the job of executive secretary are now being considered.

Plans are being formulated to advertise the market and town extensively, and to attract new industries to this community. Already overtures have been made to local interests by northern industrialists desirous of locating here.

## New Building

During the past year scores of new houses have been constructed in Wendell and plans are going forward to build more. The Lovelace-Johnston Manufacturing Company, makers of furniture, has continued to expand in plant equipment and to increase its payroll during the past year, and has plans for further growth in the making.

Visitors to the Wendell market will find two first-class restaurants, the Royal Cafe and Perry's Cafe. Both feature a cuisine found only in the larger towns, and offer food to satisfy every taste.

## Courteous Merchants

Producers who will bring their tobacco to the Wendell market this year will find the merchants as courteous as ever, with the greatest variety of goods to offer since the war ended. Those seeking general merchandise, or the latest styles in ready-to-wear clothing should visit R. B. Whitley & Son, Inc., Hyman Katz, or Kannon's. Nine well-stocked grocery stores make Wendell the food center for miles around.

Two stores devoted exclusively to the sale of furniture are Lewis's and the Wendell Furniture Company; while hardware needs are supplied by T. A. Cooke and Stephen's. Others carrying a hardware line in conjunction with other merchandise are the Johnson Cotton Co., Coye Blinson's store, Whitley's, and the FCX store.

The Bank of Wendell is sound and conservative, and, with more than four million dollars on deposit, is able to meet any financial need of the town's businessmen.

CABLE ADDRESS: "MOHENCO"

ALL CODES

# Monk-Henderson Tobacco Company, Inc.

*Dealers — Packers — Exporters — Bright Leaf Tobacco*

*Buyers on All Markets  
Order or Contract*

WENDELL, N. C., U. S. A.

*Connections Desired  
With Reliable Concerns  
In All Parts of the World*



# ALL AROUND THE FARM



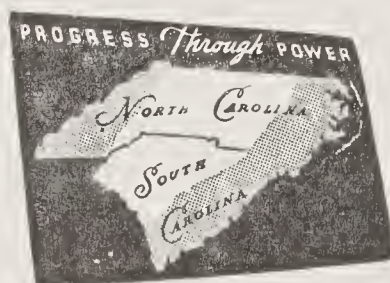
## AND DRIES

Tobacco drying is a new opportunity for the Duke Power Company to increase the job it began a quarter century ago . . .

### *Reducing Risks and Increasing Profit On Piedmont Farms*

Our Farm Specialists will help you put electricity to more profitable use *on your farm*.

They are always on call through your nearest Duke Power Office.



**DUKE POWER COMPANY**  
*Serving the Piedmont Carolinas*

## Blue Cross Plan Is Meeting With Great Success

During the depression years of 1933 and 1934 a group of outstanding North Carolinians representing the medical profession, the hospitals and the progressive-minded lay public made a study of the need for an organization such as the Chapel Hill Blue Cross Plan in North Carolina.

Dr. E. H. Manning, for more than a quarter of a century Dean of the University Medical School, spent two months in England and France analyzing the group payment plans for hospital service in those countries. Similar plans in the United States were carefully investigated and the composite merits of all these plans, modified to meet statewide conditions in North Carolina, have been incorporated into the Chapel Hill Plan.

Following its inception, the Association's program met with immediate success. Enrollment of members began in January, 1936. North Carolinians had long seen the need for putting unexpected hospital expenses in their budget and the Hospital Saving Association offered the answer to this need through its prepayment plan.

At the present time 330,000 Tar Heels are protected by the Chapel Hill Blue Cross Plan, with a net gain of over 1,000 members each month.

During the first eleven years of its existence, 1936 through 1946, the Hospital Saving Association paid to the hospitals and doctors of the State over \$7,000,000.00 in claims.

North Carolina now realizes its number one need—Good Health—and the Hospital Saving Association makes hospital and surgical service available to persons in every income group.

## Rocky Mount Better Prepared Than Ever Before

The Rocky Mount, N. C. tobacco market will have redrying machines, more factory floor space, more warehouses than ever before in the history of the market.

The Rocky Mount market sold more tobacco per set of buyers than any market in the State last year. With the increased factory facilities the same should be the case for the 1947 season.

Rocky Mount is the market where big business goes to get the type of tobacco it wants. Our only request is that you ask the farmer that sells in Rocky Mount. It is the market the farmers made. It is truly your Dependable Tobacco Market. Welcome all.

Total value of North Carolina's wheat crop in 1945 was estimated at \$3,436,356.

**THE CAROLINA FARMER**



## World's Highest Price Paid For Grand Champion 'Rollo'



Grand Champion "Rollo" brings world's highest price paid by C. R. Rew, manufacturer of Gem Dandy electric churns (right) at Birmingham Annual Fat Stock Show. The steer was donated to the Cancer Drive by Rew. Pictured above center is 4-H Club member J. Lee Alley, who exhibited the steer, receiving a kiss from his mother as Gene Autry, who auctioned the steer, looks on.

Grand Champion of the Birmingham, Alabama Annual Fat Stock Show set a world record price for polled Hereford steers, according to announcement made by H. I. Herbert, editor and publisher of International Polled Hereford Magazine.

Grand Champion "Rollo" brought \$5.05 on the auction block. Previous world record was more than \$4.00. The world's highest price was paid by C. R. Rew, President, Alabama Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Gem Dandy Electric Butter Churns for farm use. The steer was donated to the Cancer Drive by Rew, who is known as the "Churn King."

"Rollo" was exhibited by 4-H Club members J. Lee and Lawrence Alley of Midway, Bullock County, Alabama. The total price \$5373.20 will be used by the boys for a college education.

### MOLD AND MILDEW Combatted by New Product

Drier-Outer is a product that combats damage caused by mold and mildew. It takes moisture right out of the air, to protect clothing, shoes, luggage and other things in closets, basements, etc. You can actually see it start pulling moisture from the air when you open the handsome can, and it cannot miss because it is a practical application of a basic scientific principle. At this season, when mildew is so prevalent, it is good news indeed that you can find Drier-Outer, in closet, basement, and giant basement sizes at your favorite department, hardware, or drug store.

From the time when furnaces are shut down in the Spring until they are started again, Drier-Outer is particularly useful.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

## The rural telephone job is moving ahead . . . .



Each month many more Southern farmers are getting a new and important helper . . . a telephone! But just as in city and town, requests for service on the farm keep pouring in at an unprecedented pace, and it's going to take time to get around.

Farm telephone installations last year exceeded all previous records, and our program is moving steadily ahead.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
INCORPORATED



# TOBACCO RESEARCH PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 11)

for disease resistance, to studies on plant bed management, including blue mold control, and to tobacco insect control. Recently, an excellent start has been made on an extensive tobacco curing project. As a result of crossing tobaccos brought in from South America with local varieties, Oxford 26, which is resistant to Granville wilt, and Oxford 1, 2 and 3, which are resistant to blackshank, have been developed. These disease-resistant strains along with the 400 series, which are resistant to black root rot, have not only meant millions of dollars to flue-cured tobacco farmers of the state but have also given the Oxford Station a national and international reputation.

At the McCullers Branch Station, about ten miles south of Raleigh in Wake County, major attention has been given to the breeding of strains of tobacco that are resistant to rootknot and to Fusarium wilt, to other methods of rootknot control and to studies on plant-bed management, including blue mold control. Good progress is being made with these studies and it is hoped that some new disease-resistant strains will be forthcoming in the not too distant future.

In addition to the rather concentrated experimental studies at Oxford and McCullers, there have been three field units for studying tobacco diseases. Blackshank-resistant strains have been tested in Forsyth County and Fusarium wilt-resistant strains in Columbus County. In Pitt County, studies are being made in the area where both Granville wilt and blackshank occur.

## *Studies With Chlorine*

During the past year a number of field experiments were carried out to obtain information on the effect of increasing amounts of chlorine upon the quality of tobacco. Two rather elaborate experiments were set up, one near the Tobacco Branch Station and the other at the Upper Coastal Plain Branch Station near Rocky Mount. Nine experiments in fields of farmers were also carried out in Surry, Stokes, Guilford, Rockingham, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Lenoir and Columbus Counties. These fields permitted a wide variation in both soil and climatic conditions.

Biochemical investigations on the quality of tobacco from the breeding and fertilizer plots are being made in the chemistry laboratories at State College, using modified procedures

that were first worked out at Duke University. Tests to determine the burning qualities of tobacco are being worked out as part of the research on the effect of chlorine on tobacco. In addition, fundamental studies on soil organic matter and soil aeration as they affect the root development of tobacco are being carried out in the soil physics laboratories at State College, particularly as they relate to rootknot control and to the "flopping" of tobacco.

At Shotwell in Wake County, the Agricultural Experiment Station has been cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service of the USDA on experiments on erosion control and good land use in conjunction with tobacco farming. Methods for conserving soil on the rolling lands of the state by means of terracing, contour farming and proper rotations are being investigated. Some very important results have already been released from the Tobacco Soil Conservation Experiment Station. It is a phase of tobacco production in which more farmers should become intensely interested. We cannot continue long to farm rolling lands without erosion control.

## *Burley and Turkish*

Finally, a considerable amount of research is being done in the production of burley and Turkish tobaccos in North Carolina. The burley research work is centered at the Mountain Branch Station at Waynesville. Experiments are also being conducted at the Upper Mountain Branch Station in Ashe County. The Turkish tobacco work is being done by Duke University in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and N. C. State College. The research at present has been centered at the Oxford Station. However, the results to date seem to indicate that the area around the Upper Mountain Branch Station is best adapted to Turkish tobacco and that the Turkish experiments at this Station will increase in scope in the future.

It has been seen that the major portion of the tobacco research to date has been concerned with the applied aspects of tobacco production. Not much effort has been placed on the solution of the numerous fundamental problems that are associated with growing tobacco. The initiation of a more fundamental approach to the whole tobacco problem seems to be one of the first essentials of an enlarged program. What does this

mean? It means many new forms of attack on the problem as a whole.

One of the basic needs is thorough research into the genetics of tobacco to serve as a basis for breeding for higher quality and better disease resistance. This will require competent plant geneticists.

Too little is known of the properties of the soils as they affect tobacco production. The role of organic matter in soils and how to control it to the best interests of the tobacco farmer has barely been touched. Properties of aeration, drainage, mineral balances, and forms of nitrogen need careful investigation. This research calls for trained experts in the fields of soil physics, the physical chemistry of soils, and soil microbiology.

## *Work Needed*

The physiology and nutrition of the tobacco plant is less understood than many of our other cultivated crops. The mineral nutrition of the plant, the control of nitrogen utilization by the plant in relation to the development of quality, and many other similar problems will require the efforts of plant physiologists.

The plant pathologists have been primarily concerned in breeding tobaccos for disease resistance. Little attention has been paid to studying thoroughly the diseases themselves. Unless we can learn more about the fundamental nature of the diseases and their control, we will be handicapped considerably in the disease-resistance breeding program. Consequently we must initiate fundamental research in tobacco diseases. While speaking of diseases, this means a great deal of work in the study of rootknot or nematodes. At present, practically all the knowledge in the United States on rootknot is confined to a small group of men in the Department of Agriculture in Washington. No institution is turning out men trained in the field. It is the plan in this expanded program to remedy this situation and try to make North Carolina outstanding in rootknot research and teaching.

Work is needed in the fundamentals of tobacco curing. At present, tobacco curing research has been largely concerned with various methods of providing heat to tobacco barns. This is a costly part of tobacco production and a large amount of research is needed to give to the tobacco farmer the most economical method of curing that will give him the best job curing.

The question of the economics of tobacco production and marketing is a field that has barely been investi-



gated. The cost factors in both production and marketing must be analyzed thoroughly in order to give the farmer all the advantages he can get in a highly competitive world market.

### ***Research at State College***

The basic research in the various fields just discussed will be the foundation for two other extremely important phases of the entire tobacco program. In the first place, it will serve as the background for all the applied aspects of tobacco research. Field and other experiments in soil and plant management, in farm management, in plant breeding, in disease and insect control, in harvesting and curing, in economics and marketing, which are so essential to the practical production and marketing of tobacco, cannot achieve their objectives without fundamental research in the greenhouse and the various types of research laboratories.

In the second place, the men engaged in these fundamental researches will also serve to train technical personnel in all phases of the tobacco program. These men working with promising young men and training them in their respective fields, will turn out from the halls of N. C. State College the future scientists and educators in tobacco. The need for strong graduate research training programs as well as training programs for county agents, vocational teachers and others cannot be over-emphasized. Thus, the initiation of a more fundamental approach to the research programs in tobacco and the development of a strong training program to provide both the technical and educational personnel in tobacco production and marketing are tied in so closely together that they cannot be divided. In order to carry out the objectives of these phases of the enlarged program, increased personnel and facilities must be provided at N. C. State College.

In addition to providing personnel and facilities for the fundamental research and the training programs which will be centered at State College, there must be an expansion of existing facilities for applied research and certain related fundamental work. It is the plan of the expanded program to make the Tobacco Branch Station at Oxford the center of the tobacco curing and tobacco improvement research work of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Technical personnel to handle this research as well as other phases of tobacco research will be stationed at Oxford. There will be additional assistance

(Continued on Page 40)

**E. D. ROBERTSON, *President and Manager***

## **DANVILLE LEAF TOBACCO CO., Inc.**

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***Burley Leaf Tobacco Dealers***

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**DANVILLE . . . . . KENTUCKY, U. S. A.**



## **What You Really Buy**

When you buy V-C Fertilizers, you buy bigger yields for your land, labor and machinery at extremely low cost for the extra crops produced. By helping each acre of your farm yield as much as several poorly-fertilized scrub acres would yield, V-C Fertilizers save work, worry and expense. This means more leisure time for you and your family . . . and more money for you to make your farm a more attractive place to live.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation manufactures V-C Fertilizers balanced to meet the particular plant-food needs of every crop you grow. But what you really get, when you buy V-C Fertilizers, is more than just a mixture of fertilizer materials in a bag. What you are really buying is the more abundant harvest that makes farming a better-paying business.

## **VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

**Greensboro, N. C. - Wilmington, N. C. - Norfolk, Va.**

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***V-C FERTILIZERS MAKE THE GOOD EARTH BETTER***

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# The Third Ingredient

By O. HENRY

From

OPTIONS

By O. Henry

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★

THE (so-called) Vallambrosa Apartment-House is not an apartment-house. It is composed of two old-fashioned, brownstone-front residences welded into one. The parlor floor of one side is gay with the wraps and head-gear of a modiste; the other is lugubrious with the sophisticated promises and grisly display of a painless dentist. You may have a room there for \$2 a week or you may have one for \$20. Among the Vallambrosa's roomers are stenographers, musicians, brokers, shop-girls, space-rate writers, art students, wire-tappers, and other people who lean far over the banister-rail when the door-bell rings.

This treatise shall have to do with but two of the Vallambrosians—though meaning no disrespect to the others.

At 6 o'clock one afternoon Hetty Pepper came back to her third floor rear \$3.50 room in the Vallambrosa with her nose and chin more sharply pointed than usual. To be discharged from the department store where you have been working four years, and with only 15c in your purse, does have a tendency to make your features appear more finely chiselled.

And now for Hetty's thumb-nail biography while she climbs the two flights of stairs.

She walked into the Biggest Store one morning four years before, with 75 other girls, applying for a job behind the waist department counter. The phalanx of wage-earners formed a bewildering scene of beauty, carrying a total mass of blond hair sufficient to have justified the horseback gallops of a hundred Lady Godivas.

The capable, cool-eyed, impersonal, young, bald-headed man, whose task it was to engage six of the contestants, was aware of a feeling of suffocation as if he were drowning in a sea of frangipanni, while white clouds, hand-embroidered, floated about him. And then a sail hove in sight. Hetty Pepper, homely of countenance, with small, contemptuous, green eyes and chocolate-colored hair, dressed in a suit of plain burlap and a common-sense hat, stood before him with every one of her 29 years of life unmistakably in sight.

"You're on!" shouted the bald-headed young man, and was saved. And that is how Hetty came to be

employed in the Biggest Store. The story of her rise to an eight-dollars-a-week salary is the combined stories of Hercules, Joan of Arc, Una, Job, and Little-Red-Riding-Hood. You shall not learn from me the salary that was paid her as a beginner. There is a sentiment growing about such things, and I want no millionaire store-proprietors climbing the fire-escape of my tenement-house to throw dynamite bombs into my sky-light boudoir.

The story of Hetty's discharge from the Biggest Store is so nearly a repetition of her engagement as to be monotonous.

In each department of the store there is an omniscient, omnipresent, and omnivorous person carrying always a mileage book and a red necktie, and referred to as a "buyer." The destinies of the girls in his department who live on (see Bureau of Victual Statistics)—so much per week are in his hands.

This particular buyer was a capable, cool-eyed, impersonal, young, bald-headed man. As he walked along the aisles of his department he seemed to be sailing on a sea of frangipanni, while white clouds, machine-embroidered, floated around him. Too many sweets bring surfeit. He looked upon Hetty Pepper's homely countenance, emerald eyes, and chocolate-colored hair as a welcome oasis of green in a desert of cloying beauty. In a quiet angle of a counter he pinched her arm kindly, three inches above the elbow. She slapped him three feet away with one good blow of her muscular and not especially lily-white right. So, now you know why Hetty Pepper came to leave the Biggest Store at 30 minutes' notice, with one dime and nickel in her purse.

This morning's quotations list the price of rib beef at 6c per (butcher's) pound. But on the day that Hetty was "released" by the B. S. the price was 7½c. That fact is what makes this story possible. Otherwise, the extra 4c would have—

But the plot of nearly all the good stories in the world is concerned with shorts who were unable to cover; so you can find no fault with this one.

Hetty mounted with her rib beef to her \$3.50 third floor back. One hot, savory beef-stew for supper, a night's good sleep, and she would be fit in the morning to apply again for the tasks of Hercules, Joan of Arc, Una, Job, and Little-Red-Riding-Hood.

In her room she got the granite-ware stew-pan out of the 2x2-foot china—er—I mean earthenware closet, and began to dig down in a rat's-nest of paper bags for the potatoes and onions. She came out with her nose and chin a little sharper pointed.

There was neither a potato nor an onion. Now, what kind of a beef-stew can you make out of simply beef? You can make oyster-soup without oysters, turtle-soup without turtles, coffee-cake without coffee, but you can't make beef-stew without potatoes and onions.

But rib beef alone, in an emergency, can make an ordinary pine door look like a wrought-iron gambling-house portal to the wolf. With salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of flour (first well stirred in a little cold water) 'twill serve—'tis not so deep as a lobster a la Newburgh, nor so wide as a church festival doughnut; but 'twill serve.

Hetty took her stew-pan to the rear of the third-floor hall. According to the advertisements of the Vallambrosa there was running water to be found there. Between you and me and the water-meter, it only ambled or walked through the faucets; but technicalities have no place here. There was also a sink where house-keeping roomers often met to dump their coffee grounds and glare at one another's kimonos.

At this sink Hetty found a girl with heavy, gold-brown, artistic hair and plaintive eyes, washing two large "Irish" potatoes. Hetty knew the Vallambrosa as well as any one not owning "double hextra-magnifying eyes" could compass its mysteries. The kimonos were her encyclopaedia, her "Who's What?" her clearing-house of news, of goers, and comers. From a rose-pink kimono edged with Nile green she had learned

(Continued on Page 39)



# "Ye Are God's Husbandmen"

By REV. RUSSELL S. HARRISON

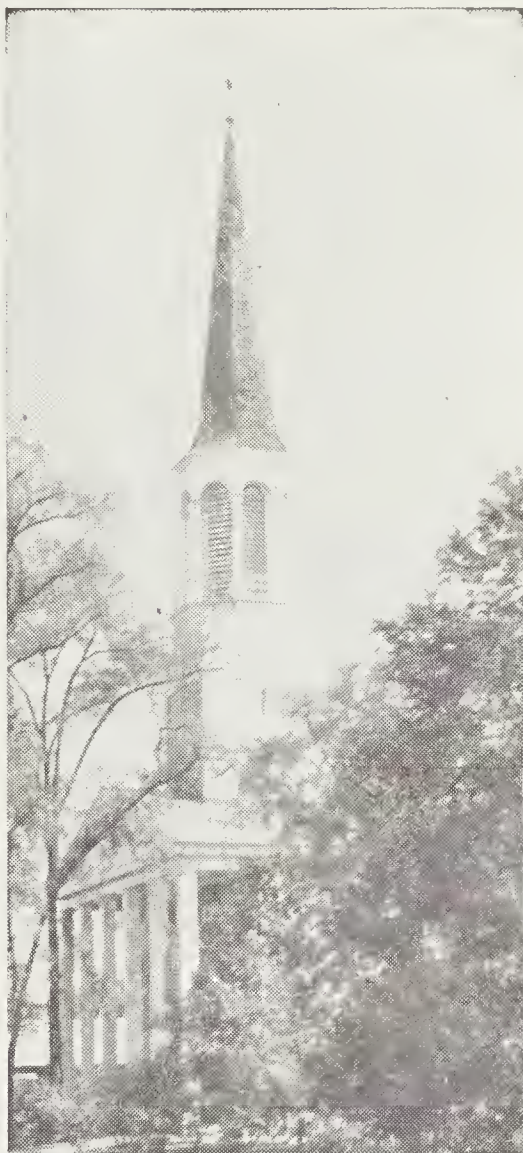
THE people of the two largest Protestant denominations in the United States, the Baptists and the Methodists, not to speak of others, have been hearing much from their leaders concerning stewardship. In the Methodist Church, with which I am more familiar, the first three months of this year were devoted to special emphasis upon the Christian philosophy of life. We heard with ringing clarity, that Christian stewardship concerns, not just a proportionate part of our income or of our time, *but the whole of man's life as related to God's purpose for our world.*

Such a philosophy of living must, of course, include, among others, the stewardship of our natural resources. We, of America, have been very prodigal with the abundance of our natural blessings. As stewards of such gifts we have been among the world's worst offenders. So the time is now upon us when we must find our way back to our Father's house, and renew our sense of stewardship with Him.

Farm owners and farmers are not the only ones who have laid waste such resources, but since it is to you that I now speak, let us restrict our thinking to include only your stewardship of the soil—of God's "Good Earth," as Pearl Buck once called it.

Do you not feel that there is desperate need today for the quickening of the conscience as to the sin of robbing or wasting the soil? What do you think of those words from Holy Writ: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof"? "Oh," perhaps you say, "I am not robbing the soil." But are you sure? Somebody is, of a certainty, or else you would not be able to observe all the destruction and waste and terrible exploitation that have taken place. And such greed and graft of exploitation will continue so long as man continues to believe that he is the owner rather than the steward of land.

Can you not see, then, that your stewardship of the soil is a most demanding religious responsibility? Here is where the rural church must step in to proclaim in no uncertain terms that "the earth is the Lord's" and that you but have it as a trust. Some of you, of course, have already come to such realization of the sacred-



ness of your calling, and are treating the soil with a sort of holy reverence, while realizing that in it lies the basis of the continuity of the whole race. You know that civilization depends upon it; that within its bosom lies all those resources with which God expects us to work out His purposes in the world so far as physical sustenance is concerned. So, yours is an assumption of Christian stewardship of the soil. You know that even though you may hold legal title to the soil, you do not really own it. More than this, you know that yours is an obligation to those generations yet unborn who must live on the land after you have done with it. Yours, therefore, is truly a partnership with God. It is also a partnership between yourselves and the soil to the end that the good earth is made to yield her full increase for the good of all.

Turning to the Scriptures, we read these words: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

"And God called the dry land earth." "And God said, let the earth put forth grass, herbs yielding seed and fruit trees bearing fruit of their kind, wherein is the seed thereof, upon the earth, and it was so." "And God saw that it was good." Thus begins the divine story of the "Holy Earth" and man's inescapable obligation to respect and reverence the soil. And nothing less than a conception of the soil as a holy thing can restore it to full usefulness to society. Not one of you as tillers of the soil and producers of the world's foods will deny the economic importance of the soil. But, unfortunately, some of you, by your actions at least, do not grant it spiritual significance. And yet, such significance it must have, if you are to comply with the first command of the Old Testament. There must, always and everywhere, be kept alive a sense of reverence for the soil.

But let us go on: We are also commanded to subdue the earth. How, you may ask, does one do this? Well, before much progress can be made in this direction, you must first subdue and discipline yourselves. For only then can you apprehend this truly marvelous world, which God created and called "good."

Once you have reached such discernment of God's infinite benevolence and have placed yourselves in obedience to Him in subduing the earth, you immediately sense with deepened appreciation that God is a God of abundance, pouring out of the rich treasures of the earth every material thing in sufficient abundance to satisfy man's every need. How urgent it is, therefore, that you be about your Father's business, that no living thing need go hungry to bed at night, or be denied the earth's material blessings.

A good farmer—and by this I mean a good steward of the soil—knows that soil erosion has serious human consequences. Land robbed of its fertility makes for poor homes and poorer living. Much has been said in recent years concerning the depletion of our soil and its frightful cost to our economy, and many programs have been set in motion to deal with this too long neglected problem. This is good, but any soil erosion must

(Continued on Page 39)



## Sows To Cull From the Breeding Herd

In these times of feed shortages and increased demands for meat, we can't afford to overlook the "boarder sows" or those that have passed their stage of usefulness. It is just as important to cull out the less efficient animals as it is to select the most desirable ones for the breeding herds. Now that the spring pigs have been weaned and the sows are beginning to get back in good condition, it is timely to decide which sows to cull from the breeding herd. Those culled can soon be put in market condition by full feeding them a good fattening concentrate mixture. A smaller amount of protein will be needed in this mixture than is required for fattening pigs. Since they are mature or practically so, very little nutrients are needed for growth, the principal requirements being for fattening. Furthermore, there has never been a better time to sell old sows, for they are in good demand and are bringing high prices.

### Sows To Cull

Many sows are often kept far beyond their most *productive life* because they have been good producers. On the other hand, you should be slow to discard one as long as she is still producing good pigs and remaining thrifty and strong. It is questionable management to follow the practice of using gilts, having them produce one litter and then fattening them for market. This practice prevents the building up of a good herd of producing sows which have been selected because of their ability to raise good litters of strong, healthy pigs.

*Prolificacy* is a very important essential in selection and in culling. The function of a brood sow is to produce pigs at a profit. If a sow raises eight pigs to the weaning age, she is more profitable than if she raises only five, for the cost of keeping her on the farm is practically



# Carolina Dairy and



the same regardless of the number of pigs she produces. However, in addition, she must be a *good milker* in order to grow her pigs out well.

*Uniformity* in type, conformation, and color is highly desirable. Not only should "off type" sows be culled, but when the pigs from any sow do not conform to the type and growth of the general herd she should be replaced by a gilt from one whose pigs show good type and feeding qualities. Careful selection and the elimination of undesirable individuals will enable you growers to produce, in a few years, animals of uniform type and feeding qualities, which in turn command a better price on the market.

The *disposition* of the sows should receive careful attention when culling your herd. Regardless of type or prolificacy, a cross, nervous, or irritable sow is undesirable and should be eliminated from the herd as soon as practicable. This trait may be hereditary, so it is not advisable to retain the pigs from such a sow in the breeding herd. A good quiet brood sow will permit you to be in the pen with her at any time, and this frequently means the saving of pigs that might otherwise die.

Rate of growth and efficiency of gains are very important factors on which to select for or cull. The former can easily be determined by frequent inspection of the herd, but the latter is more difficult to measure, requiring carefully controlled feeding tests. However, the most rapid growing pigs are usually the ones making the most efficient use of their feeds and therefore the ones making the cheapest gains. So in culling, plan to dispose of

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—This is the sixth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

not only those that produce small litters, but also those whose offspring do not make rapid gains.

In addition to the above factors, any sows should also be culled that are *unthrifty, failing in general health, diseased, crippled, deaf, blind, or exhibiting any characteristic that may prevent them from weaning good, large, strong, litters of pigs.*

### TRIBUTE PAID TO FIRST COW-TESTING GROUPS

Speaking last month in Fremont, Mich., the birthplace of the first cow-testing association in the United States, O. E. Reed, Chief of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Dairy Industry, paid tribute to 31 dairymen who 40 years ago laid the foundation of the present nation-wide dairy herd improvement program.

"These pioneering dairymen," Mr. Reed said, "were progressive-minded enough to try the comparatively new idea of keeping milk and butterfat producing records on their cows for the purpose of weeding out the unprofitable producers. They were men of vision, but I doubt that they foresaw the tremendous influence their new venture would have on the future progress of the dairy industry."

Nearly 25,000 dairy farmers, following the example of the pioneering group in

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# Livestock Section..



Michigan, now belong to 1,124 local co-operative testing associations in 44 State. Each association hires a supervisor to weigh and test the milk of every cow and keep a record of her production, feed costs, and income. Using these records to guide them in their breeding, feeding, and culling practices, the association members have gradually increased the production of their herds far above the average of all other cows in the United States.

In 1945, the average production of the 628,000 association cows was 8,592 pounds of milk and 346 pounds of butterfat per cow per year, whereas the average for all cows in the United States was 4,789 pounds of milk and 190 pounds of butterfat.

Cow-testing associations, or dairy-herd-improvement associations as they are now called, have done much more than furnish individual members with records, Mr. Reed said. They long ago set the example for the breed associations to follow in improving the production performance of

their respective breeds. The result was that the breed associations established the so-called official herd test system, in which every cow in the herd is put on test rather than only a few selected individuals.

Individual cow production records are today the basis of various programs designed to improve the production efficiency of the Nation's dairy cattle, Mr. Reed said. Records are an essential part of all research and experimental work that deals with breeding, feeding, and nutritional problems.

The herd-improvement records are particularly useful. They are the principal source of the information needed to locate good bulls. Since 1935 the Bureau of Dairy Industry and the State extension specialists have been cooperating in a Nation-wide program to prove the breeding worth of as many association bulls as possible. More than 17,000 bulls have been proved to date.

Many of the bulls the Bureau has used

in its experimental breeding herds have been discovered by examining the production records of their daughters in the dairy-herd-improvement-association herds. Artificial breeding organizations also look to the same source of information for desirable bulls.

## ADVICE ON HAY-MAKING GIVEN BY SPECIALIST

Protein is the most valuable constituent in hay and usually the most expensive to get, according to Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, professor of Agronomy at State College, and when making hay, especially legume hay, this should always be kept in mind.

The best time to cut hay is when the protein content is on the rise, the specialist said, adding that alfalfa gives the most in hay value if cut when approximately one-fourth in bloom. The first crop, in the bud stage, has about 23 percent protein, but about 20 percent when one-tenth in bloom, and only 17 per cent when in full bloom.

When mixed hay crops are grown, especially those containing considerable clover or alfalfa, they should be cut during the most favorable time for whatever legume predominates. If the hay mixture contains a low percentage of legume, it is best to cut the crop at about the usual time for cutting the timothy or other grasses, he said.

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## 'Ye Are God's Husbandmen'

(Continued from Page 35)

ever be considered in the light of the parallel problem of human erosion. It is human erosion that is bringing the greatest blight upon the life of our world. And although there are many factors entering into the problem of human erosion, none is more important than the factor of soil erosion. If you want a dramatic illustration of this, you may recall the plight of the "Okies," as portrayed in John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

Can you not see, then, that Christian stewardship of the soil is the only way to prevent much of the erosion which now exists among the peoples of the earth? It is up to you to realize more deeply your social and spiritual responsibility for the conservation and proper use of the land which you are now privileged to use. If you will but use it in the spirit of service for your fellowman rather than for selfish profit, you can make God's earth to become the healing power for many of our social ills. Yes, assuming your Christian stewardship of the soil, you will surely see for yourselves something of the new heaven and the new earth—and I believe the emphasis here should be on "the new earth"—for much can be accomplished by God through you as you practice good husbandry of the soil. May you do no less than that, that it may be said of you, "Ye are God's husbandmen," and "stewards of Jesus Christ."

### The Third Ingredient

(Continued from Page 34)

that the girl with the potatoes was a miniature-painter living in a kind of attic—or "studio," as they prefer to call it—on the top floor. Hetty was not certain in her mind what a miniature was; but it certainly wasn't a house; because house-painters, although they wear splashy overalls and poke ladders in your face on the street, are known to indulge in a riotous profusion of food at home.

The potato girl was quite slim and small, and handled her potatoes as an old bachelor uncle handles a baby who is cutting teeth. She had a dull shoemaker's knife in her right hand, and she had begun to peel one of the potatoes with it.

Hetty addressed her in the punctiliously formal tone of one who intends to be cheerfully familiar with you in the second round.

(Continued in Next Issue)



## JOE

LITTLE JOE, in the picture, is a miniature tobacco farmer. His Dad is also a tobacco farmer, yet a world a difference separates them today. Joe, Sr., can recall the days when endless hours were spent in farm chores—and less in the young tobacco beds. Backbreaking hours, too—pumping water, milking, baling hay, and feeding stock, to mention a few.

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# TOBACCO RESEARCH PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 33)

in the curing, plant breeding, agronomic, and insect control phases of the program. Laboratory facilities will be provided for making chemical analyses of tobacco. As a direct result of appropriations received by the Agricultural Research Station for tobacco research by the 1945 General Assembly, the USDA has provided the Station with a competent engineer who has been stationed at Oxford to assume leadership in tobacco curing research. It is expected that we will have the last word in tobacco curing research at the Tobacco Branch Station. The facilities of the Station will be enlarged through funds from the State Department of Agriculture to make it possible to carry out the increased number of research projects set up there by the Experiment Station and the USDA.

The expansion of the facilities of the Tobacco Branch Station will be accompanied by the enlargements of the research programs in tobacco at the Upper Coastal Plain, McCullers, Mountain and Upper Mountain Branch Stations. Tobacco research supervisors, responsible for carrying out the field work in conjunction with the various research projects, will be located at each of these branch stations.

The establishment of field stations in the major tobacco producing areas, with a research supervisor in charge, is a new development in the proposed enlarged tobacco research program. These field stations are essential to get the applied research right down at the grass roots of the problem. These field stations not only will pro-

vide research information, but also will serve as the nucleus for the educational programs in their respective areas. There has been a great demand on the part of tobacco farmers throughout the state to locate experiments in their respective areas where production problems are different from those at any of our regular stations. It is proposed to establish such field stations in the Robeson-Columbus, Pitt-Greene, Guilford-Rockingham, and Stokes-Surry County areas. We cannot establish all these new units at once due to lack of time and personnel.

This is a big program. It is a program that looks far into the future as well as towards handling the problems of the moment. It will require the coordination of activities of various bureaus of the USDA and the different departments of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Cooperation will include the State Department of Agriculture and Duke University. To handle this comprehensive program, the Director of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has appointed Dr. W. E. Colwell as tobacco project leader to whom he can delegate the responsibilities necessary to do a good, efficient job.

The question naturally arises as to the amount of funds necessary to get the program underway. Unfortunately, funds are not the sole limiting factor. The tremendous bottleneck in scientific personnel will be a distinct handicap for several years to come.

The original plans for developing an expanded tobacco research pro-

gram by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station were formulated in 1941 in discussions between officials of the USDA and the Experiment Station. The putting of the plans into action was disrupted by the war. The present program was presented to the 1945 General Assembly and an appropriation to obtain key personnel to help develop further the blueprints of needed research was obtained.

Research, education and promotion—these are the tools with which we must solve the problems of North Carolina Agriculture. Funds appropriated to the state agencies responsible for their respective phases of this program will represent a great investment in the future economic welfare of North Carolina.

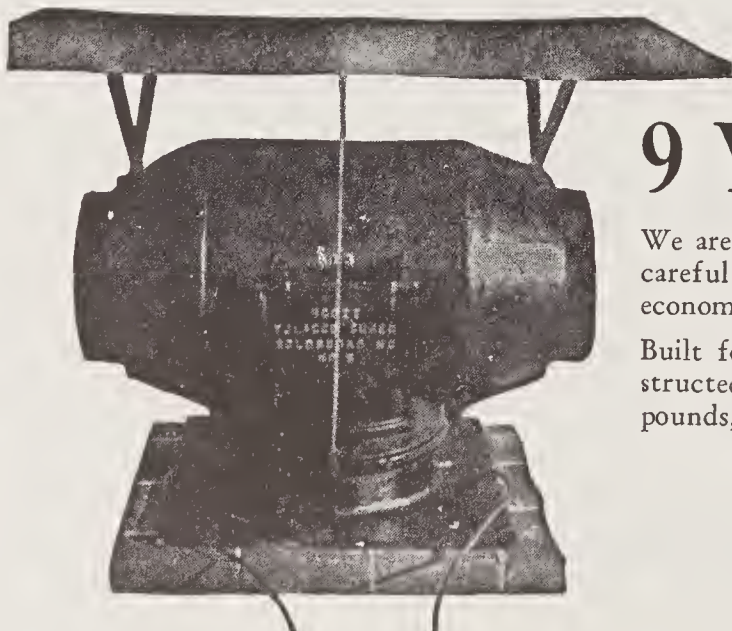
## Keep Busy, Says Aged Orange County Farmer

"Keep busy if you want to live a long time!"

That's the philosophy of Clay Dorsett, 70-year-old farmer who lives near Etland in Orange County, and, according to reports from E. P. Barnes, assistant county agent for the State College Extension Service, Mr. Dorsett practices what he preaches.

Without any hired help, but assisted by his grandchildren—the oldest is 12 years old—he looks after a herd of 20 milk cows. He recently completed the construction of an up-to-date milking barn which stepped up the quality of the milk produced on his farm to Grade A, according to Barnes.

Last fall, Mr. Dorsett bought two baby beef calves for his 12-year-old granddaughter, Mary Smith, a member of the Etland Junior 4-H Club.



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## OPENING DATES

(Continued from Page 6)

The Border Belt markets will open on the basis of four hours of selling time per day for each set of buyers. When the Middle Belt opens, the Border markets will be cut to 3½ hours selling time. When the Old Belt (North Carolina-Virginia markets) opens, sales will be reduced by 40 per cent on the Border Belt, based on four hours a day selling time.

The Eastern Belt market also will operate on the basis of four hours per day selling time, but automatically will be curtailed to 3½ hours upon the opening of the Middle Belt markets.

The Middle Belt Markets will be allowed four hours of sales time daily per set of buyers for the first two weeks of operations, and then will be cut to 3½ hours per day.

The same sales schedule will apply to the Old Belt for the first two weeks. After the first two weeks of sales, the 15-man marketing committee will decide on whether to revert Old Belt markets to 3½ hours or to continue all flue-cured markets, then in operation, on a four-hour sales basis.

## Advice Is Given On Preserving Eggs

Eggs produced during the heavy season of lay may now be preserved for use at the time when eggs are scarce, according to Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry department at State College.

In the past years the use of water glass solution was widely carried out for this purpose, he said, but with the recent widespread development freezer lockers, a new opportunity exists.

Where the freezer locker is to be used, clean, fresh eggs should be broken into paraffined cups and refrigerated at zero temperature. If the entire content of the egg is to be frozen, the eggs should be broken into a clean bowl, and one tablespoon of corn sirup or sugar, or one teaspoonful of salt should be added to each cup of liquid eggs. Break yolks, but do not whip.

If yolks are frozen separate, add two tablespoons of corn sirup or sugar, or one teaspoon of salt to each cup of yolks and mix as for whole eggs. If the whites are packaged, nothing should be added. The containers should be moisture-vapor proof, and the product frozen promptly. The eggs, when thawed, should be used immediately.

Undoubtedly, as time goes on and as freezer-locker space becomes more available, this method of providing for periods of scarcity in egg production will become more popular, Prof. Dearstyne said.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

## All-Pullet Flocks Lay the Most Eggs

"If it's eggs you are looking for," says Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College Poultry department, "by all means keep an all-pullet flock and the old wire basket will be filled to the brim when egg prices are highest."

Records of many hundreds of "carry-over" birds at the State College poultry farm show that during the hen-year the bird lays about twenty-five percent fewer eggs than during the pullet-year. "Then, too, the bird has to be cared for and fed throughout the molt that generally occurs after the first year of lay," Prof. Dearstyne says.

And he makes another telling point in favor of the all-pullet flock when he points out that many old hens, despite fine performance as pullets, are disease carriers, especially if respiratory troubles have been prevalent in the flock during the pullet year.

"Here's how many commercial producers make good egg money," he explains. "They stimulate their layers with lights so as to give heavy production during autumn when egg prices are high. Then they sell off all birds when the break in production occurs in the spring or when the birds become less profitable."

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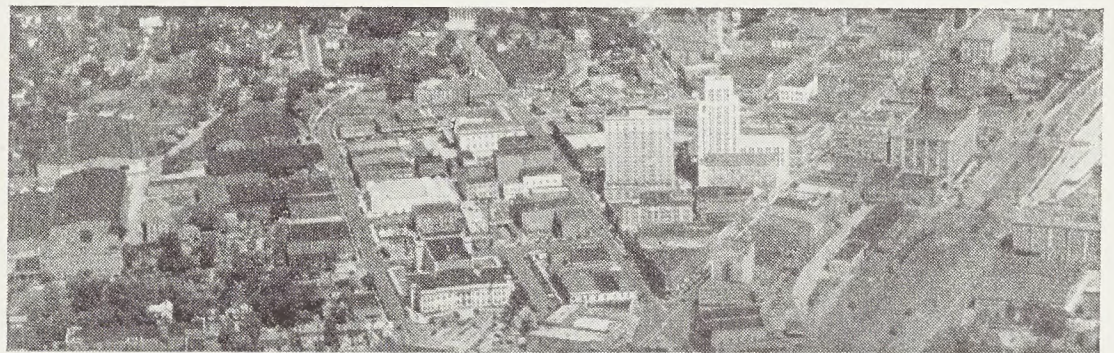
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# ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

## Flu-Cured Tobacco Growers Will Vote July 12

A vote on the issue of whether North Carolina's flu-cured tobacco growers favor an assessment of ten cents per acre for the purpose of promoting the export trade of their product is scheduled for July 12.

The main points of the special vote affecting every flu-cured tobacco grower in the state, were explained this week by Director I. O. Schaub of the State College Extension Service.

Authorized by the 1947 session of the state General Assembly, the referendum has been called by the directors of newly organized Tobacco Associates, Inc., for every county in North Carolina where flu-cured tobacco is produced. The annual assessment of ten cents per acre will be effective on the 1947, 1948, and 1949 crops, Director Schaub pointed out, if the measure is approved.

A register of eligible voters will be prepared by county and community committeemen, and operators of farms on which flu-cured tobacco is being produced this year are asked to list with these officials the names and addresses of all persons sharing in the proceeds of such crops. The eligibility of any person to vote may be challenged if his name is not recorded on a registration list.

Growers will be required to vote in the community in which they live, unless no polling place is provided there. In this case, they may cast their ballots at the nearest place. Another exception is allowed for a grower who may not be in his home community or county on the day of the balloting. He may obtain a ballot at the most conveniently located polling place and cast it by signing his name to it and mailing it to the office of the county agricultural conservation committee of the county in which he is a grower.

## Growth Regulators May Prove Labor Savers in Tobacco Crop

Tobacco growers may have a new labor-saving device in growth-regulating chemicals if field tests now being conducted by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture bear out results of greenhouse experiments.

To get a good leaf yield, the tobacco farmer tops the plant at the flowering stage. Then he must go over the crop 3 or 4 times during the growing season and pinch off the suckers that topping

causes to grow at the base of the leaves.

Dr. Robert A. Steinberg, plant physiologist in the Division of Tobacco, Medicinal, and Special Crops, has recently completed a series of tests in which he used synthetic growth-regulating chemicals as a substitute for hand suckering. In his experiments, Dr. Steinberg applied the chemical—either in liquid or powder form—to the cut surface where the top was removed.

Results indicate that under greenhouse conditions one application to the cut surface at the time the plant is topped will retard the growth of the suckers. Studies have not yet been completed to determine the effect of the quality of the tobacco which is an all important consideration under present market conditions.

The compounds must be tried out under field conditions and practical field methods for application worked out before their use can be recommended to the farmer. USDA scientists now have field trials in progress with Maryland tobacco varieties and with Rustica, a type grown for nicotine.

## Farm Accidents Take Great Toll

During the one hour you take for dinner each day, two farm residents will be accidentally killed and 205 injured, according to David S. Weaver, head of the Agricultural Engineering department of State College.

In giving these facts that were found by the National Safety Council, Prof. Weaver advises the use of good common sense in keeping down the accident tolls this year.

In 1946, about 4,500 farm workers were killed and approximately 300,000 farm workers were injured. During the same year it is estimated that motor vehicle deaths to farm residents increased about 1,000 over 1945.

Unless extra precautions are taken this year, one out of every 10 farmers will suffer a disabling injury, either on or off the job. One out of every 350 farm families will suffer the pain and sorrow which accompany accidental deaths. Fifty-two farm people will die as a result of accidents every day, and a disabling injury will strike some farmer in the United States every minute.

How can farm accidents be prevented? Farm safety is particularly a family affair because, unlike the urban dweller, the family is so closely associated with the actual operations of farming. Common sense tells us, for example, that children

have no more right to be near or on a piece of operating farm machinery than city children have to be around a punch press or a moving locomotive; they have no more business driving a tractor than city children have behind the wheel of a 100 horse power passenger automobile.

Many accidents can be prevented if each family will learn what hazards menace their lives at home, at work and on the highway; what each member of the family can do to eliminate as many of these hazards as possible; and that carelessness on the part of any member of the family perils the lives and happiness of all.

## Danger Spots Removed During Farm Clean-Up

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is a prime safety rule, states Professor David S. Weaver, head of the Agriculture Engineering Department, State College, who emphasized this week the importance of a thorough clean-up on the farm to promote efficiency and safety.

Disorder is responsible for putting one out of every five victims in the hospital, according to a study conducted a few years ago by the National Safety Council, Professor Weaver says, explaining that the largest single cause of injuries, other than the personal factor of poor judgment, is disorder.

The time spent now to eliminate farm danger spots through clean-up efforts may result in the saving of many days lost through accidents during the rush season later on, Professor Weaver pointed out.

Now is the time to mend broken steps, remove cluttered accumulations from barn, alleyways and work areas, repair harness and tools, and provide racks and other suitable places for forks, scrappers, brooms, rakes, and other equipment. Floors should be repaired and kept free from obstructions. Ramps may prove desirable to overcome the hazards of different floor levels. Loft doors, feed chutes, broken ladders or stairways may need repairing or protection.

Now is a good time to get the shop in order and to repair hammers, axes, and other tools that may save time and trouble later on. Loose material, unused lumber, and farm equipment stored carelessly may become hazards. Accumulations of barbed wire, broken glass, discarded machinery increase the possibility of trouble and detract from the farmstead appearance.



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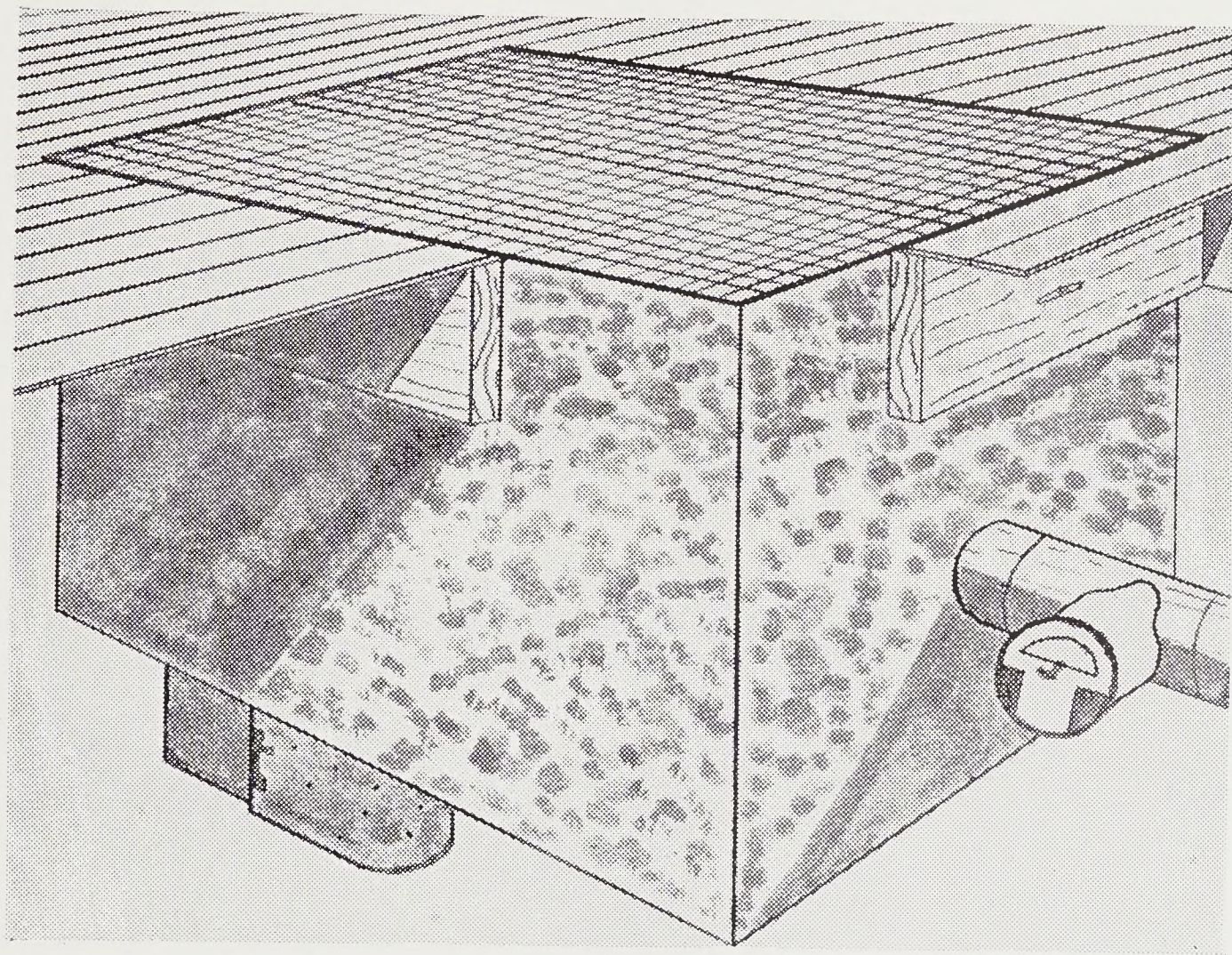
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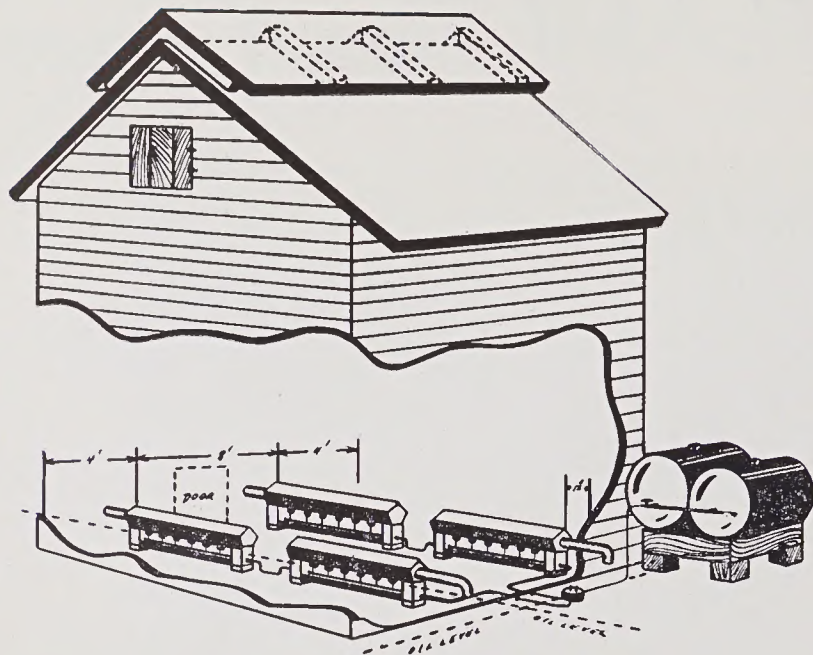
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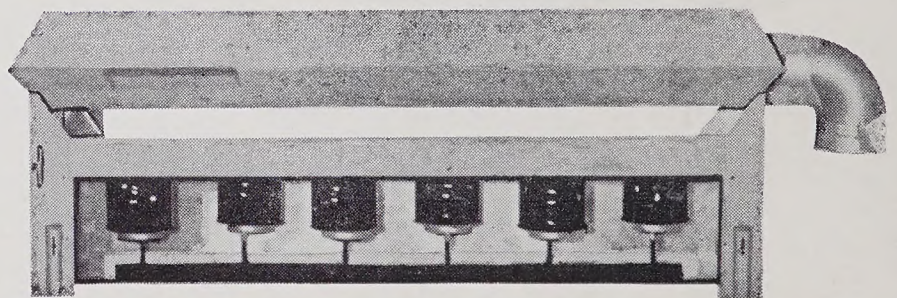
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- Flare resistant shield.
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